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(54) **PROCESS FOR THE HETEROTROPHIC PRODUCTION OF MICROBIAL PRODUCTS WITH HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF OMEGA-3 HIGHLY UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS**

VERFAHREN ZUR HETEROTROPHEN HERSTELLUNG VON MIKROBIELLEN PRODUKTEN MIT HOHEN GEHALTE AN STARK UNGESÄTTIGTEN OMEGA-3-FETTSÄUREN

PROCEDE DE PRODUCTION HETEROTROPHE DE PRODUITS MICROBIENS A L'AIDE DE CONCENTRATIONS ELEVEES D'ACIDES GRAS OMEGA-3 FORTEMENT INSATURES

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Description

Field of the Invention

5 [0001] The field of this invention relates to a process for culturing heterotrophic organisms for the production of lipids with high concentrations of omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (HUFA) suitable for human and animal consumption as food additives or for use in pharmaceutical and industrial products.

Background of the Invention

10 [0002] Omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (HUFAs) are of significant commercial interest in that they have been recently recognized as important dietary compounds for preventing arteriosclerosis and coronary heart disease, for alleviating inflammatory conditions and for retarding the growth of tumor cells. These beneficial effects are a result both of omega-3 HUFAs causing competitive inhibition of compounds produced from omega-6 fatty acids, and from
 15 beneficial compounds produced directly from the omega-3 HUFAs themselves (Simopoulos *et al.*, 1986). Omega-6 fatty acids are the predominant HUFAs found in plants and animals. Currently, a commercially available dietary source of omega-3 HUFAs is from certain fish oils which can contain up to 20-30% of these fatty acids. The beneficial effects of these fatty acids can be obtained by eating fish several times a week or by daily intake of concentrated fish oil. Consequently large quantities of fish oil are processed and encapsulated each year for sale as a dietary supplement
 20 However, there are several significant problems with these fish oil supplements, including bioaccumulation of fat-soluble vitamins and high levels of saturated and omega-6 fatty acids, both of which can have deleterious health effects.
 [0003] Another source of omega-3 HUFAs is the microflora *Thraustochytrium* and *Schizochytrium* which are discussed in detail in related U.S. Patent No. 5,130,242. These microflora have the advantages of being heterotrophic and capable of high levels of omega-3 HUFA production. Kendrick *et al.* (1992) *Lipids* 27(1), 15-19 teaches a method
 25 of culturing *Thraustochytrium* spp. in a medium comprising Na₂ HPO₄. There still exists a need however for improved methods of fermentation of these microflora and identification of improved uses of the microflora product.

Brief Summary of the Invention

30 [0004] According to the present invention there is provided a process for growing *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, comprising growing said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, in a culture medium containing a non-chloride sodium salt and having less than 500 milligrams of chloride per liter of said culture medium.

[0005] Thus, the present invention is directed to a new process for growing the microflora *Thraustochytrium*, *schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof, which includes the growing of the microflora in a culture medium containing non-chloride containing sodium salts, particularly including sodium sulfate. More particularly, a significant portion of the sodium requirements of the fermentation are supplied as a non-chloride containing sodium salt. The present process is particularly useful in commercial production because the chloride content in the medium can be significantly reduced, thereby avoiding the corrosive effects of chloride on fermentation equipment. In addition, the present invention is particularly useful for production of food products for use in aquaculture because *Thraustochytrium* and *Schizochytrium*
 40 cultured in such media form much smaller clumps than those cultured in high chloride media and are thus more available as a food source for larval shrimp. In particular, *Thraustochytrium* and *Schizochytrium* cultured in medium containing sodium sulfate can have cell aggregates of an average size of less than 150 μ m (150 microns) in diameter.

[0006] A further embodiment of the present invention is the production of a microflora biomass comprising *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof which have an average cell aggregate size of less than 150 μ m (150 microns).
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[0007] The microflora biomass is useful for aquaculture and in particular, for feeding larval shrimp because the microflora have the primary feed advantages required for shrimp of a high sterol content and a high omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acid (HUFA) content. Additionally, because of the small cell aggregate size, the microflora can be eaten by the larval shrimp, brine shrimp, rotifers, and mollusks. The present invention further includes a process for the production of these organisms which includes feeding *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof, grown according to the present invention having an average cell size of less than 150 μ m (150 microns) to them.
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[0008] A further embodiment of the present invention is directed to a food product which is comprised of microflora selected from the group consisting of *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof, grown according to the present invention, and an additional component selected from the group consisting of flaxseed, rapeseed, soybean, avocado meal, and mixtures thereof. A particular advantage of this food product is that it has a high long chain omega-3 fatty acid content and a high short chain omega-3 fatty chain content from the additional component. In a further embodiment, the food product is produced by extrusion. The extrusion process involves mixing the microflora with the
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additional component, thereby reducing the moisture content of the food product. The food product is then extruded under heat, thus driving off a significant portion of the reduced moisture. The remaining amount of the original moisture content is readily removed by air drying or short baking times, thereby reducing the overall energy requirements of drying and the potential degradation of the omega-3 HUFA's by extended drying at high temperatures.

Brief Description of the Figures

[0009]

Fig. 1 is a graphical representation of HUFA production in newly isolated strains of the invention, represented by ■, and previously isolated strains represented by +. Each point represents a strain, the position of each point is determined by the percent by weight of total fatty acids which were omega-3 HUFAs (abscissa) and the percent by weight of total fatty acids which were omega-6 fatty acids (ordinate). Only those strains of the invention were plotted wherein less than 10.6% (w/w) of total fatty acids were omega-6 and more than 67% of total fatty acids were omega-3.

Fig. 2 is a graphical representation of HUFA production in newly isolated strains of the invention, represented by ■, and previously isolated strains, represented by +. Each point represents a strain, the position of each point is determined by the percent by weight of total fatty acids which were omega-3 HUFAs (abscissa) and percent of weight of total fatty acids which were eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA C20:5n-3) (ordinate). Only those strains of the invention were plotted wherein more than 67% (w/w) of total fatty acids were omega-3 and more than 7.8% (w/w) of total fatty acids were C20:5n-3.

Fig. 3 is a graphical representation of omega-3 HUFA composition in newly isolated strains of the invention, represented by □, and previously isolated strains, represented by +. Each point represents a separate strain. Values on the abscissa are weight fraction of total omega-3 HUFAs which were C20:5n-3 and on the ordinate are weight fraction of total omega-3 fatty highly unsaturated acids which were C22:6n-3. Only strains of the invention were plotted having either a weight fraction of C20:5n-3 28% or greater, or a weight fraction of C22:6n-3 greater than 93.6%.

Fig. 4 is a graph showing growth of various newly isolated strains of the invention and previously isolated strains, at 25°C and at 30°C. Growth rates are normalized to the growth rate of strain U-30 at 25°C. Previously isolated strains are designated by their ATCC accession numbers.

Fig. 5 is a graph of total yields of cellular production after induction by nitrogen limitation. Each of ash-free dry weight, total fatty acids and omega-3 HUFAs, as indicated, was plotted, normalized to the corresponding value for strain 28211. All strains are identified by ATCC accession numbers.

Fig. 6 is a graph of fatty acid yields after growth in culture media having the salinity indicated on the abscissa. Strains shown are newly isolated strains S31 (ATCC 20888) (D) and U42-2 (ATCC 20891) (+) and previously isolated strains, ATCC 28211 (o) and ATCC 28209 (Δ). Fatty acid yields are plotted as relative yields normalized to an arbitrary value of 1.00 based on the average growth rate exhibited by S31 (ATCC 20888) (□) over the tested salinity range.

Fig. 7 is a graph of increases in the omega-3 HUFA content of the total lipids in the brine shrimp, *Artemia salina*, fed Thraustochytrid strain (ATCC 20890) isolated by the method in Example 1. EPA = C20:5n-3; DHA = C22:5n-3.

Fig. 8 is a graph of increases in the omega-3 HUFA content of the total lipids in the brine shrimp, *Artemia salina*, fed Thraustochytrid strain (ATCC 20888) isolated by the method in Example 1. EPA = C20:5n-3; DHA = C22:5n-3.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0010] For purposes of definition throughout the application, it is understood herein that a fatty acid is an aliphatic monocarboxylic acid. Lipids are understood to be fats or oils including the glyceride esters of fatty acids along with associated phosphatides, sterols, alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and related compounds.

[0011] A commonly employed shorthand system is used in this specification to denote the structure of the fatty acids (e.g., Weete, 1980). This system uses the letter "C" accompanied by a number denoting the number of carbons in the hydrocarbon chain, followed by a colon and a number indicating the number of double bonds, i.e., C20:5, eicosapentaenoic acid. Fatty acids are numbered starting at the carboxy carbon. Position of the double bonds is indicated by adding the Greek letter delta (Δ) followed by the carbon number of the double bond; i.e., C20:5omega-3Δ^{5,8,11,14,17}. The "omega" notation is a shorthand system for unsaturated fatty acids whereby numbering from the carboxy-terminal carbon is used. For convenience, n-3 will be used to symbolize "omega-3," especially when using the numerical shorthand nomenclature described herein. Omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acids are understood to be polyethylenic fatty acids in which the ultimate ethylenic bond is 3 carbons from and including the terminal methyl group of the fatty acid. Thus, the complete nomenclature for eicosapentaenoic acid, an omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acid, would be C20:

5n-3 $\Delta^{5,8,11,14,17}$. For the sake of brevity, the double bond locations ($\Delta^{5,8,11,14,17}$) will be omitted. Eicosapentaenoic acid is then designated C20:5n-3, Docosapentaenoic acid (C22:5n-3 $\Delta^{7,10,13,16,19}$) is C22:5n-3, and Docosahexaenoic acid (C22:6n-3 $\Delta^{4,7,10,13,16,19}$) is C22:6n-3. The nomenclature "highly unsaturated fatty acid" means, a fatty acid with 4 or more double bonds. "Polyunsaturated fatty acid" means a fatty acid with 1 to 3 double bonds.

[0012] A collection and screening process has been developed to readily isolate many strains of microorganisms with the following combination of economically desirable characteristics for the production of omega-3 HUFAs: 1) capable of heterotrophic growth; 2) high content of omega-3 HUFAs; 3) unicellular; 4) preferably low content of saturated and omega-6 HUFAs; 5) preferably nonpigmented, white or essentially colorless cells; 6) preferably thermotolerant (ability to grow at temperatures above 30°C); and 7) preferably euryhaline (able to grow over a wide range of salinities, but especially at low salinities). This process is described in detail in related U.S. Patent No. 5,130,242.

[0013] Using the collection and screening process, strains of unicellular microflora can be isolated which have fatty acid contents up to about 45% total cellular dry weight percent (%dwt), and which exhibit growth over a temperature range from 15-48°C and grow in a very low salinity culture medium. Many of the very high omega-3 strains are very slow growers. Strains which have been isolated by the method outlined above, and which exhibit rapid growth, good production and high omega-3 HUFA content, have omega-3 unsaturated fatty acid contents up to approximately 12% dwt.

[0014] The present invention provides growth of *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof with high omega-3 HUFA content, in fermentation medium containing non-chloride containing sodium salts and preferably sodium sulfate. More particularly, a significant portion of the sodium requirements of the fermentation are supplied as non-chloride containing sodium salts. For example, less than 75% of the sodium in the fermentation medium is supplied as sodium chloride, more preferably less than 50% and more preferably less than 25%. A particular advantage of the present invention is that the medium provides the source of sodium needed by the microflora to grow in the absence of a significant amount of chloride which can corrode the vessel in which the microflora are being grown and other fermentation or downstream processing equipment. It has been surprisingly found that microflora of the present invention can be grown at chloride concentrations of less than 500 mg/l, preferably less than 250 mg/l and more preferably between 60 mg/l and 120 mg/l while still attaining high yields of biomass per sugar of 50% or greater. As discussed below, an additional advantage of the present invention is the production of microflora that are high in omega-3 HUFA content but have a small enough cell aggregate size to be consumed by larval shrimp, brine shrimp, rotifers and mollusks.

[0015] Non-chloride containing sodium salts can include soda ash (a mixture of sodium carbonate and sodium oxide), sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulfate and mixtures thereof, and preferably include sodium sulfate. Soda ash, sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate tend to increase the pH of the fermentation medium, thus requiring control steps to maintain the proper pH of the medium. The concentration of sodium sulfate is effective to meet the salinity requirements of the microflora, preferably the sodium concentration is (expressed as g/l of Na) is greater than 1.0 g/l,

more preferably between more preferably between	1.0 g/l and, 2.0 g/l and	50.0 g/l and 25 g/l.
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[0016] It has been surprisingly found that fermentation of the strains in the presence of a non-chloride containing sodium salt and particularly, sodium sulfate limits the cell aggregate size of the strains to less than 150 μ m (150 microns), preferably less than 100 μ m (100 microns), and more preferably less than 50 μ m (50 microns). As used herein, the term cell aggregate size refers to the approximate average diameter of clumps or aggregates of cells in a fermentation medium of a microfloral culture. Typically, greater than 25 percent of the cell aggregates in a microfloral culture have cell aggregate size below the average size, more preferably greater than 50 percent and more preferably greater than 75 percent. Microfloral cells produced in accordance with the present invention meet cell aggregate size parameters described above while in fermentation medium as well as after freezing and/or drying of the biomass if resuspended in liquid or physically agitated, such as by a blender or vortexer. The present process is particularly important for microflora which replicate by successive bipartition (wherein a single cell replicates by dividing into two cells which each divide into two more, etc.) because as cells repeatedly and rapidly undergo this process, the cells tend to clump forming multi-cell aggregates which are often outside the cell aggregate size parameters identified above. *Schizochytrium* replicate by successive bipartition and by forming sporangia which release zoospores. *Thraustochytrium*, however, replicate only by forming sporangia and releasing zoospores. For *Thraustochytrium* which replicate by sporangial/zoospore formation, clumping can be a problem as well, particularly because even though the number of cells in an aggregate may not be as great as aggregates formed by successive bipartition, the individual cell sizes of *Thraustochytrium* tend to be larger, and thus, clumps of a small number of cells are larger. However, one deposited strain of *Thraustochytrium*, ATCC 26185, has been identified which does not exhibit significant aggregation.

[0017] In one embodiment of the present invention, it has been found that by restricting the oxygen content of the fermentation medium during the growth of *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof, the lipid content of the strains can be increased. The optimum oxygen concentration for lipid production can be determined for any particular microflora by variation of the oxygen content of the medium. In particular, the oxygen content of the fermentation medium is maintained at an oxygen content of less than 40% of saturation and preferably between 5% of saturation and 40% of saturation.

[0018] Growth of the strains by the invention process can be effected at any temperature conducive to satisfactory growth of the strains; for example, between 5°C and 48°C, preferably between 15°C and 40°C, and more preferably between 25°C and 35°C. The culture medium typically becomes more alkaline during the fermentation if pH is not controlled by acid addition or buffers. The strains will grow over a pH range from 5.0-11.0 with a preferable range of 6.0-8.5.

[0019] Various fermentation parameters for inoculating, growing and recovering microflora are discussed in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,130,242. The biomass harvested from a fermentation run can be dried (e.g., spray drying, tunnel drying, vacuum drying, or a similar process) and used as a feed or food supplement for any animal whose meat or products are consumed by humans. Similarly, extracted omega-3 HUFAs can be used as a feed or food supplement. Alternatively, the harvested and washed biomass can be used directly (without drying) as a feed supplement. To extend its shelf life, the wet biomass can be acidified (approximate pH = 3.5-4.5) and/or pasteurized or flash heated to inactivate enzymes and then canned, bottled or packaged under a vacuum or non-oxidizing atmosphere (e.g., N₂ or CO₂). The term "animal" means any organism belonging to the kingdom Animalia and includes, without limitation, any animal from which poultry meat, seafood, beef, pork or lamb is derived. Seafood is derived from, without limitation, fish, shrimp and shellfish. The term "products" includes any product other than meat derived from such animals, including, without limitation, eggs or other products. When fed to such animals, omega-3 HUFAs in the harvested biomass or extracted omega-3 HUFAs are incorporated into the flesh, eggs or other products of such animals to increase the omega-3 HUFA content thereof.

[0020] A further embodiment of the present invention is the use of the harvested biomass as a food product for larval shrimp, brine shrimp, rotifers and mollusks and in particular, larval shrimp. During the larval stage of development, shrimp larvae are unable to use some food sources because the food source is too large. In particular, at certain stages of development, shrimp larvae are unable to use a food source having a diameter greater than 150µm (150 microns). Thus, microflora grown in fermentation medium containing a non-chloride sodium salt, and particularly sodium sulfate, as broadly discussed above, are suitable for use as a shrimp food product. As discussed above, microflora grown under such conditions typically have a cell aggregate size less than 150µm (150 microns), preferably less than 100µm (100 microns), and more preferably less than 50µm (50 microns).

[0021] A further advantage of the use of microflora of the present invention as a food source for shrimp is that such microflora have a significant sterol content including cholesterol, which is a primary feed requirement for shrimp. The microflora of the present invention typically have a sterol content of preferably at least 0.1% ash-free dry weight (afdwt), more preferably at least 0.5% afdwt, and even more preferably at least 1.0% afdwt. In addition, the microflora of the present invention typically have a cholesterol content of preferably at least 15% of the total sterol content, more preferably at least 25% of the total sterol content, and even more preferably at least 40% of the total sterol content. Further, the microfloral biomass of the present invention also provide shrimp with additional nutritional requirements such as omega-6 fatty acids, protein, carbohydrates, pigments and vitamins.

[0022] The microbial product of the present invention is of value as a source of omega-3 HUFAs for fish, shrimp and other products produced by aquaculture. The product can be used as a food product as described above for shrimp; or added directly as a supplement to the feed for shrimp and fish, generally; or it can be fed to brine shrimp or other live feed organisms intended for consumption by an aquacultured organism. The use of such microflora in this manner enables the shrimp farmer to obtain significantly higher growth rates and/or survival rates for larval shrimp and to produce post-larval shrimp which are more hardy and robust.

[0023] For most feed applications, the fatty acid content of the harvested cells will be approximately 15-50% dwt with the remaining material being largely protein and carbohydrate. The protein can contribute significantly to the nutritional value of the cells as several of the strains that have been evaluated have all of the essential amino acids and would be considered a nutritionally balanced protein.

[0024] A further embodiment of the present invention is the production of a food product using the *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof, of the present invention, combined with an additional component selected from the group consisting of rapeseed, flaxseed, soybean and avocado meal. A particular advantage of this embodiment is that the food product contains both short chain omega-3 HUFAs from the additional component and long chain omega-3 HUFAs from the microflora. Food products having flaxseed, rapeseed, soybeans and avocado meal are known to be useful for supplying a source of short chain omega-3 HUFAs and for additionally supplying a source of short chain omega-3 HUFAs, which can be elongated by the humans and animals that ingest them. Such food products, however, have the disadvantages of having high choline contents from the additional component, which can form primary amines

and result in an unpleasant fish smell; and toxic compounds from the additional component, which at high levels can, for example, inhibit the laying of eggs by hens or cause animals to go off of their feed. As such, the food product of the present invention has the advantage of a lowered flaxseed, rapeseed, soy bean or avocado meal content because the organism ingesting the food product does not need high levels of short chain omega-3 HUFAs for the purpose of converting them to long chain HUFAs. Thus, the lowered content of the flaxseed and rapeseed of the food product results in lowered amounts of choline and/or inhibitory toxic compounds present in the food product.

[0025] The amount of *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and mixtures thereof, used in the food product can range from between 5% to 95% by weight. The additional component can be present in the food product at a range of between 5% to 95% by weight. Additionally, the food product can include other components as well, including grains, supplements, vitamins, binders and preservatives.

[0026] In a preferred embodiment, the above food product is produced using an extrusion process. The extrusion process involves mixing the microflora with the additional component, thereby reducing the moisture in the microfloral biomass by the amount of the additional component mixed. The food product is extruded under heat, thus removing further moisture from the food product. The resulting product which has a low moisture content can be air dried or dried by relatively short baking times thereby reducing the overall energy requirements of drying and the potential degradation of omega-3 HUFAs due to long time periods at high temperatures. In addition, heat from the extrusion process can degrade some of the unwanted toxic compounds commonly found in the additional component which can, for example, inhibit egg laying by hens or cause animals to go off of their feed.

[0027] The present invention will be described in more detail by way of working examples. Species meeting the selection criteria described above have not been described in the prior art. By employing these selection criteria, over 25 potentially promising strains have been isolated from approximately 1000 samples screened. Out of the approximate 20,500 strains in the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10 strains were later identified as belonging to the same taxonomic group as the strains isolated. Those strains still viable in the Collection were procured and used to compare with strains isolated and cultured by the disclosed procedures. The results of this comparison are presented in Examples 4 and 5 below.

[0028] The most recent taxonomic theorists place Thraustochytrids with the algae or algae-like protists. All of the strains of unicellular microorganisms disclosed and claimed herein are members of the order Thraustochytriales (Order: Thraustochytriales; Family: Thraustochytriaceae; Genus: *Thraustochytrium* or *Schizochytrium*). For general purposes of discussion herein, these microorganisms will be called microflora to better denote their uncertain exact taxonomic position.

[0029] The novel strains identified below were deposited under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure.

[0030] Preferred microorganisms used in the present invention have all of the identifying characteristics of the deposited strains and, in particular, the identifying characteristics of being able to produce omega-3 HUFAs as described herein and having cell aggregate size characteristics when cultured under conditions as described herein. In particular, the preferred microorganisms of the present invention refer to the following deposited microorganisms and mutants thereof.

Strain	ATCC No.	Deposit Data
<i>Schizochytrium</i> S31	20888	8/8/88
<i>schizochytrium</i> S8	20889	8/8/88

The present invention, while disclosed in terms of specific organism strains, is intended to include all such methods and strains obtainable and useful according to the teachings disclosed herein, including all such substitutions, modification, and optimizations as would be available expedients to those of ordinary skill in the art.

[0031] The following examples and test results are provided for the purposes of illustration and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention (Examples 1-12 are preparative Examples).

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Collection and Screening

[0032] A 150ml water sample was collected from a shallow, inland saline pond and stored in a sterile polyethylene bottle. Special effort was made to include some of the living plant material and naturally occurring detritus (decaying plant and animal matter) along with the water sample. The sample was placed on ice until return to the laboratory. In the lab, the water sample was shaken for 15-30 seconds, and 1-10ml of the sample was pipetted or poured into a filter unit containing 2 types of filters: 1) on top, a sterile 47mm diameter Whatman #4 filter having a pore size about 25µm;

and 2) underneath the Whatman filter, a 47mm diameter polycarbonate filter with about 1.0µm pore size. Given slight variations of nominal pore sizes for the filters, the cells collected on the polycarbonate filter range in size from about 1.0µm to about 25µm.

[0033] The Whatman filter was removed and discarded. The polycarbonate filter was placed on solid F-1 media in a petri plate, said media consisting of (per liter): 600ml seawater (artificial seawater can be used), 400ml distilled water, 10g agar, 1g glucose, 1g protein hydrolysate, 0.2g yeast extract, 2ml 0.1 M KH_2PO_4 , 1ml of a vitamin solution (A-vits) (Containing 100mg/l thiamine, 0.5mg/l biotin, and 0.5mg/l cyanocobalamin), 5ml of a trace metal mixture (Pll metals, containing per liter: 6.0g Na_2EDTA , 0.29g $\text{FeCl}_3\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 6.84g H_3BO_3 , 0.86 $\text{MnCl}_2\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.06g ZnCl_2 , 0.026g $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.052g $\text{NiSO}_4\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.002g $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and 0.005g $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and 500mg each of streptomycin sulfate and penicillin-G. The agar plate was incubated in the dark at 30°C. After 2-4 days numerous colonies appeared on the filter. Colonies of unicellular microflora (except yeast) were picked from the plate and restreaked on a new plate of similar media composition. Special attention was made to pick all colonies consisting of colorless white cells. The new plate was incubated at 30°C and single colonies picked after a 2-4 day incubation period. Single colonies were then picked and placed in 50ml of liquid medium containing the same organic enrichments as in the agar plates. These cultures were incubated for 2-4 days at 30°C on a rotary shaker table (100-200 rpm). When the cultures appeared to reach maximal density, 20-40ml of the culture was harvested, centrifuged and lyophilized. The sample was then analyzed by standard, well-known gas chromatographic techniques (e.g., Lepage and Roy, 1984) to identify the fatty acid content of the strain. Those strains with omega-3 HUFA's were thereby identified, and cultures of these strains were maintained for further screening.

[0034] Using the collection and screening process outlined above, over 150 strains of unicellular microflora have been isolated which have high omega-3 HUFA contents as a percent of total fatty acids and which exhibit growth over a temperature range from 15-48°C. Strains can also be isolated which have less than 1% (as % of total fatty acids) of the undesirable C20:4n-6 and C22:5n-6 HUFA's for some applications. Strains with high omega-6 content can also be isolated. Strains of these microflora can be repeatedly isolated from the same location using the procedure outlined above. A few of the newly isolated strains have very similar fatty acid profiles. The possibility that some are duplicate isolates of the same strain cannot be ruled out at present. Further screening for other desirable traits such as salinity tolerance or ability to use a variety of carbon and nitrogen sources can then be carried out using a similar process.

Example 2. Maintaining Unrestricted Growth: PO, and Yeast Extract

[0035] Cells of *Schizochytrium aggregatum* (ATCC 28209) were picked from solid F-1 medium and inoculated into 50ml of FFM medium. (Fuller et al., 1964). This medium contains: seawater, 1000ml; glucose, 1.0g; gelatin hydrolysate, 1.0g; liver extract, 0.01g; yeast extract, 0.1g; Pll metals, 5ml; 1ml B-vitamins solution (Goldstein et al., 1969); and 1ml of an antibiotic solution (25g/l streptomycin sulfate and penicillin-G). 1.0ml of the vitamin mix (pH 7.2) contains: thiamine HCl, 200µg; biotin, 0.5µg; cyanocobalamin, 0.05µg; nicotinic acid, 100µg; calcium pantothenate, 100µg; riboflavin, 5.0µg; pyridoxine HCl, 40.0µg; pyridoxamine 2HCl, 20.0µg; p-aminobenzoic acid, 10µg; chlorine HCl, 500µg; inositol, 1.0mg; thymine, 0.8mg; orotic acid, 0.26mg; folic acid, 0.2µg; and folic acid, 2.5µg. The culture was placed on a rotary shaker (200 rpm) at 27°C. After 3-4 days, 1ml of this culture was transferred to 50ml of each of the following treatments: 1) FFM medium (as control); and 2) FFM medium with the addition of 250mg/l KH_2PO_4 and 250mg/l yeast extract. These cultures were placed on a rotary shaker (200 rpm) at 27°C for 48 hr. The cells were harvested and the yield of cells quantified. In treatment 1, the final concentration of cells on an ash-free dry weight basis was 616mg/l. In treatment 2, the final concentration of cells was 1675mg/l, demonstrating the enhanced effect of increasing PO_4 and yeast extract concentrations in the culture medium.

Example 3. Maintaining Unrestricted Growth: Substitution of Corn Steep Liquor for Yeast Extract

[0036] Cells of *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888) were picked from solid F-1 medium and placed into 50ml of M-5 medium. This medium consists of (on a per liter basis): yeast extract, 1g; NaCl, 25g; $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 5g; KCl, 1g; CaCl_2 , 200mg; glucose, 5g; glutamate, 5g; KH_2PO_4 , 1g; Pll metals, 5ml; A-vitamins solution, 1ml; and antibiotic solution, 1ml. The pH of the solution was adjusted to 7.0 and the solution was filter sterilized. Sterile solutions of corn steep liquor (4g/40ml; pH 7.0) and yeast extract (1g/40ml; pH 7.0) were prepared. To one set of M-5 medium flasks, the following amount of yeast extract solution was added: 1) 2ml; 2) 1.5ml; 3) 1ml; 4) 0.5ml; and 5) 0.25ml. To another set of M-5 medium flasks the yeast extract and corn steep liquor solutions were added at the following levels: 1) 2ml yeast extract; 2) 1.5ml yeast extract and 0.5ml corn steep liquor; 3) 1.0ml yeast extract and 1.0ml corn steep liquor; 4) 0.5ml yeast extract and 1.5ml corn steep liquor; and 5) 2ml corn steep liquor. One ml of the culture in F-1 medium was used to inoculate each flask. They were placed on a rotary shaker at 27°C for 48 hr. The cells were harvested by centrifugation and the yield of cells (as ash-free dry weight) was determined. The results are shown in Table 1. The results indicate the addition of yeast extract up to 0.8g/l of medium can increase the yield of cells. However, addition

of corn steep liquor is even more effective and results in twice the yield of treatments with added yeast extract. This is very advantageous for the economic production of cells as corn steep liquor is much less expensive than yeast extract.

Table 1.

Treatment (Amount Nutrient Supplement Added)	Ash-Free Dry Weight (mg/l)
2.0ml yeast ext.	4000
1.5ml yeast ext.	4420
1.0ml yeast ext.	4300
0.5ml yeast ext.	2780
0.25ml yeast ext.	2700
2.0ml yeast ext.	4420
1.5ml yeast ext. + 0.5ml CSL*	6560
1.0ml yeast ext. + 1.0ml CSL	6640
0.5ml yeast ext. + 1.5ml CSL	7200
2.0ml CSL	7590

*CSL = corn steep liquor

Example 4. Enhanced HUFA Content of Strains Isolated by Method in Example 1 Compared to ATCC Strains (Previously Known Strains)

[0037] A battery of 151 newly isolated strains, selected according to the method described in Example 1, were sampled in late exponential phase growth and quantitatively analyzed for HUFA content by gas-liquid chromatography. All strains were grown either in M1 medium or liquid FFM medium, whichever gave highest yield of cells. M1 medium has the same composition as M5 medium, except that the concentrations of glucose and glutamate are 1 g/l. Additionally, five previously isolated *Thraustochytrium* or *Schizochytrium* species were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection, representing all the strains which could be obtained in viable form from the collection. These strains were: *T. aureum* (ATCC No. 28211), *T. aureum* (ATCC No. 34304), *T. roseum* (ATCC No. 28210), *T. straitum* (ATCC No. 34473) and *S. aggregatum* (ATCC No. 28209). The strains all exhibited abbreviated growth in conventional media, and generally showed improved growth in media of the present invention, including M5 medium and FFM medium. The fatty acid production of each of the known strains was measured as described, based upon the improved growth of the strains in media of the invention.

[0038] Fatty acid peaks were identified by the use of pure compounds of known structure. Quantitation, in terms of percent by weight of total fatty acids, was carried out by integrating the chromatographic peaks. Compounds identified were: palmitic acid (C16:0), C20:4n-6 and C22:1 (which were not resolved separately by the system employed), C20:5n-3, C22:5n-6, C22:5n-3, and C22:6n-3. The remainder, usually lower molecular weight fatty acids, were included in the combined category of "other fatty acids." Total omega-3 fatty acids were calculated as the sum of 20:5n-3, 22:5n-3 and 22:6n-3. Total omega-6 fatty acids were calculated as the sum of the 20:4/22:1 peak and the 22:5n-6 peak.

[0039] The results are shown in Tables 2-3 and illustrated in Figs. 1-3. From Table 2 it can be seen that large numbers of strains can be isolated by the method of the invention, and that large numbers of strains outperform the previously known strains by several important criteria. For example, 102 strains produced at least 7.8% by weight of total fatty acids C20:5w3, a higher percentage of that fatty acid than any previously known strain. Strains 23B (ATCC No. 20892) and 12B (ATCC No. 20890) are examples of such strains. Thirty (30) strains of the invention produced at least 68% by weight of total fatty acids as omega-3 fatty acids, more than any previously known strain. Strain 23B (ATCC No. 20892) is an example of such strains. Seventy-six (76) strains of the invention yielded not more than 10% by weight of total fatty acids as omega-6 fatty acids, considered undesirable components of the human diet, lower than any previously known strain. Strains 23B (ATCC No. 20892) and 12B (ATCC No. 20890) are examples of such strains. In addition, there are 35 strains of the invention that produce more than 25% by weight of total fatty acids as omega-6 fatty acids, more than any previously known strain. While such strains may have a more narrow range of uses for dietary purposes, they are useful as feedstock for chemical synthesis of eicosanoids starting from omega-6 fatty acids.

[0040] In addition, the data reveal many strains of the invention which produce a high proportion of total omega-3 fatty acids as C22:6n-3. In Table 3, 48 of the strains shown in Table 2 were compared to the previously known strains, showing each of C20:5n-3, C22:5n-3 and C22:6n-3 as percent by weight of total omega-3 content. Fifteen strains had at least 94% by weight of total omega-3 fatty acids as C22:6n-3, more than any previously known strain. Strain S8

(ATCC No. 20889) was an example of such strains. Eighteen strains had at least 28% by weight of total omega-3 fatty acids as C20:5n-3, more than any previously known strain. Strain 12B (ATCC No. 20890) was an example of such strains.

TABLE 2: LIST OF STRAINS AND COMPOSITIONS UNDER STANDARD SCREENING CONDITIONS

	PER CENT-OF TOTAL FATTY ACIDS							Total		Strain
	C16:0	C20:4w6	C20:5w3	C22:5w6	C22:5w3	C22:6w3	Other FA	Omega3	Omega6	
30.4%	2.8%	6.6%	3.2%	0.2%	8.3%	48.5%	15.1%	6.0%	21	
22.9%	0.4%	2.3%	15.5%	0.5%	47.0%	11.5%	49.7%	15.9%	ATCC20889	
14.9%	6.5%	12.0%	11.8%	0.4%	49.7%	4.7%	62.1%	18.3%	U40-2	
40.3%	1.7%	3.8%	8.6%	0.0%	8.2%	37.4%	12.0%	10.2%	21B	
20.7%	0.4%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	70.1%	8.9%	0.4%	8G1	
26.0%	5.7%	1.5%	9.7%	0.7%	9.7%	46.7%	11.9%	15.4%	56A	
16.4%	1.4%	10.0%	1.9%	2.2%	46.4%	21.8%	58.6%	3.3%	11A-1	
23.7%	3.3%	10.5%	1.9%	1.8%	29.9%	28.9%	42.2%	5.2%	4A-1	
18.7%	6.9%	9.2%	11.9%	3.2%	25.2%	24.9%	37.5%	18.8%	17B	
15.4%	4.2%	7.3%	9.5%	0.9%	51.2%	11.6%	59.3%	13.7%	ATCC20891	
22.3%	3.9%	7.6%	23.5%	0.5%	22.1%	20.2%	30.2%	27.4%	S44	
14.4%	2.3%	15.0%	18.4%	0.7%	43.8%	5.5%	59.4%	20.7%	U30	
22.1%	7.8%	3.1%	12.7%	1.0%	14.9%	38.3%	19.0%	20.5%	59A	
18.1%	2.3%	6.9%	9.1%	0.8%	52.2%	10.6%	59.9%	11.4%	U37-2	
15.8%	3.9%	8.8%	11.6%	1.2%	53.3%	5.5%	63.3%	15.5%	S50W	
23.7%	3.8%	6.3%	6.9%	0.6%	43.0%	15.6%	50.0%	10.7%	ATCC20891	
10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.0%	0.0%	0.0%	UX	
16.6%	6.3%	11.9%	13.3%	1.7%	43.0%	7.3%	56.6%	19.5%	LN9	
17.3%	2.3%	8.4%	11.4%	0.7%	53.6%	6.5%	62.6%	13.6%	C32-2	
23.8%	1.2%	6.4%	2.5%	1.9%	34.4%	29.8%	42.6%	3.7%	5A-1	
17.1%	5.2%	11.1%	7.6%	2.2%	27.2%	29.6%	40.4%	12.9%	8G1	
25.4%	2.2%	9.6%	7.0%	1.1%	46.0%	8.8%	56.7%	9.1%	U3	
16.9%	12.0%	6.6%	16.2%	0.4%	25.1%	22.8%	32.1%	28.2%	55B	
26.3%	2.6%	8.6%	2.0%	2.5%	32.4%	25.5%	43.5%	4.6%	18A	
19.4%	0.3%	9.8%	0.0%	0.3%	38.4%	31.7%	48.6%	0.3%	32B	

TABLE 2: LIST OF STRAINS AND COMPOSITIONS UNDER STANDARD SCREENING CONDITIONS

	PER CENT OF TOTAL FATTY ACIDS							Total		Strain
	C16:0	C20:4w6	C20:5w3	C22:5w6	C22:5w3	C22:6w3	Other FA	Omega 3	Omega 6	
16.0%	16.7%	8.6%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	17.7%	31.1%	35.1%	568
18.6%	7.7%	11.4%	3.6%	4.3%	4.3%	31.7%	22.7%	47.4%	11.2%	SX2
17.8%	4.4%	16.2%	6.4%	3.7%	3.7%	33.6%	17.8%	53.5%	10.9%	538
16.8%	2.7%	13.8%	20.5%	1.4%	1.4%	39.3%	5.5%	54.4%	23.3%	S49
20.8%	8.0%	8.9%	6.4%	1.7%	1.7%	33.9%	20.3%	44.5%	14.4%	S3
14.8%	0.3%	3.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	69.9%	7.4%	73.6%	4.2%	3A-1
28.1%	5.2%	12.7%	3.2%	0.9%	0.9%	20.9%	29.0%	34.5%	8.4%	15A
20.9%	0.7%	8.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.8%	33.0%	44.3%	1.7%	9A-1
15.7%	10.2%	8.8%	13.4%	1.5%	1.5%	23.9%	26.3%	34.3%	23.7%	518
16.2%	11.2%	7.8%	16.4%	1.5%	1.5%	20.4%	26.5%	29.7%	27.6%	8A-1
20.5%	5.5%	8.6%	4.8%	2.7%	2.7%	28.7%	29.2%	40.0%	10.3%	13A-1
16.1%	13.6%	11.1%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.4%	14.8%	39.4%	29.6%	248-2
16.9%	7.3%	16.4%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	40.8%	12.4%	57.2%	13.4%	248-1
16.2%	0.0%	10.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.5%	15.5%	67.4%	1.0%	38
17.0%	0.0%	5.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	73.4%	2.3%	78.3%	2.3%	S865
20.8%	4.5%	5.8%	3.8%	1.0%	1.0%	22.7%	41.3%	29.5%	8.4%	168
19.0%	14.0%	8.3%	18.9%	0.7%	0.7%	23.9%	15.2%	32.9%	32.9%	6A-1
18.0%	0.3%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	48.9%	22.7%	59.0%	0.3%	338

TABLE 2: LIST OF STRAINS AND COMPOSITIONS UNDER STANDARD SCREENING CONDITIONS

	PER CENT OF TOTAL FATTY ACIDS										Total		Strain
	C16:0	C20:4w6	C20:5w3	C22:5w6	C22:5w3	C22:6w3	Other FA	Omega3	Omega6				
16.7%	5.5%	14.8%	8.5%	1.7%	31.8%	21.0%	48.3%	13.9%	840				
15.0%	1.0%	11.7%	2.1%	0.9%	62.3%	6.9%	74.9%	3.1%	28A				
17.8%	18.5%	8.1%	20.5%	0.0%	22.1%	12.9%	30.2%	39.0%	438				
16.9%	0.0%	3.4%	2.7%	0.0%	61.2%	15.8%	64.6%	2.7%	1A-1				
15.6%	2.7%	11.4%	10.9%	0.8%	53.7%	4.9%	65.9%	13.6%	U41-2				
16.5%	0.7%	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	68.4%	6.7%	72.2%	4.6%	568				
14.4%	0.9%	10.9%	2.5%	1.0%	66.4%	3.8%	78.3%	3.4%	46A				
17.6%	0.0%	2.4%	3.3%	0.0%	66.3%	10.4%	68.7%	3.3%	15A-1				
25.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.4%	53.2%	17.1%	57.9%	0.0%	13A				
16.1%	13.4%	9.3%	13.6%	0.0%	32.3%	15.3%	41.6%	27.0%	378				
16.5%	9.1%	13.2%	6.7%	0.0%	38.9%	15.6%	52.1%	15.9%	438				
16.1%	12.4%	12.0%	15.7%	0.8%	30.5%	12.5%	43.3%	28.1%	178				
13.8%	0.8%	11.5%	2.8%	0.0%	67.0%	4.1%	78.6%	3.6%	27A				
17.5%	18.6%	9.0%	19.5%	0.0%	21.7%	13.7%	30.7%	38.1%	468				
21.4%	1.4%	18.9%	0.0%	5.0%	43.5%	9.9%	67.3%	1.4%	ATCC20890				
17.7%	0.0%	0.6%	4.4%	0.0%	68.2%	9.1%	68.8%	4.4%	5A				
17.6%	16.0%	9.6%	18.8%	0.0%	25.6%	12.4%	35.2%	34.8%	288-2				
14.0%	0.9%	13.2%	1.6%	0.0%	64.7%	5.5%	77.9%	2.6%	278				
19.5%	2.9%	16.6%	1.1%	1.6%	30.2%	28.1%	48.5%	4.0%	498				
17.2%	0.7%	6.8%	2.7%	0.0%	63.0%	9.6%	69.8%	3.4%	188				
14.4%	3.5%	13.5%	26.0%	1.0%	37.2%	4.4%	51.6%	29.5%	S49-2				
16.1%	2.2%	15.7%	21.6%	0.0%	36.7%	7.8%	52.4%	23.7%	208				
17.3%	4.7%	14.3%	7.2%	2.9%	30.2%	23.5%	47.3%	11.9%	88				
11.5%	3.3%	11.3%	6.5%	1.1%	59.9%	6.5%	72.2%	9.8%	138				
16.6%	0.7%	10.7%	1.6%	0.0%	59.7%	10.8%	70.4%	2.2%	26A				
16.1%	3.3%	13.5%	23.8%	0.0%	38.7%	4.7%	52.2%	27.1%	S42				
15.6%	0.6%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	60.2%	11.5%	72.3%	0.6%	358				

TABLE 2: LIST OF STRAINS AND COMPOSITIONS UNDER STANDARD SCREENING CONDITIONS

	PER CENT OF TOTAL FATTY ACIDS										Total		Strain
	C16:0	C20:4w6	C20:5w3	C22:5w6	C22:5w3	C22:6w3	Other FA	Omega3	Omega6		Total		
19.5%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	3.4%	0.0%	66.6%	9.1%	68.0%	3.4%		3.4%		42A
18.9%	3.5%	12.7%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	5.0%	47.6%	28.5%		28.5%		40A
25.2%	3.3%	9.3%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%	10.1%	39.6%	25.1%		25.1%		S50C
17.6%	11.1%	13.2%	14.1%	1.3%	1.3%	28.7%	14.0%	43.2%	25.2%		25.2%		59A
19.9%	0.0%	5.5%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	66.8%	6.0%	72.3%	1.9%		1.9%		S869
15.4%	3.1%	13.2%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%	35.8%	6.5%	49.1%	29.1%		29.1%		21B
18.9%	0.7%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.1%	9.7%	70.7%	0.7%		0.7%		28
14.1%	1.1%	12.4%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.2%	5.2%	77.6%	3.1%		3.1%		18
22.2%	16.2%	6.3%	17.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.1%	19.5%	24.4%	33.8%		33.8%		55B
16.0%	1.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.5%	9.0%	74.0%	1.0%		1.0%		3A
17.0%	4.3%	12.4%	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%	2.5%	46.4%	34.1%		34.1%		98
15.4%	4.3%	8.7%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	53.2%	5.1%	62.0%	17.5%		17.5%		U24
14.2%	3.1%	12.0%	20.0%	1.1%	1.1%	35.2%	14.3%	48.3%	23.2%		23.2%		U28
16.8%	14.6%	10.1%	16.0%	0.6%	0.6%	27.7%	14.0%	38.5%	30.7%		30.7%		288-1
23.2%	1.9%	8.3%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	22.7%	40.4%	33.3%	3.0%		3.0%		448
24.6%	15.8%	8.7%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	19.6%	24.0%	31.8%		31.8%		548
15.5%	0.0%	1.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	72.7%	7.6%	74.0%	2.9%		2.9%		55A
18.4%	1.0%	5.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.2%	6.4%	71.3%	3.9%		3.9%		49A
18.6%	15.3%	9.4%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	11.4%	36.7%	33.3%		33.3%		51A
23.5%	13.1%	7.3%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	11.4%	34.0%	31.0%		31.0%		14A-1
13.3%	1.1%	14.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	64.6%	5.6%	79.1%	2.0%		2.0%		25B
22.9%	2.4%	10.3%	21.5%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%	16.4%	36.9%	23.9%		23.9%		41A
16.8%	1.0%	9.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	58.3%	11.5%	68.0%	3.7%		3.7%		24A
0.4%	8.5%	14.1%	10.2%	2.1%	2.1%	27.6%	37.0%	43.8%	18.8%		18.8%		61A

TABLE 2: LIST OF STRAINS AND COMPOSITIONS UNDER STANDARD SCREENING CONDITIONS

PER CENT OF TOTAL FATTY ACIDS										Strain
C16:0	C20:4w6	C20:5w3	C22:5w6	C22:5w3	C22:6w3	Other FA	Omega3	Omega6	Total	
30.5%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	61.8%	7.7%	0.0%	77.7%	BR8G
18.2%	14.9%	8.3%	18.7%	0.0%	24.4%	15.5%	32.7%	33.6%	66.3%	17A
17.4%	2.0%	9.3%	2.8%	0.0%	55.7%	12.7%	65.0%	4.9%	69.9%	60A
14.1%	0.8%	13.0%	1.2%	0.0%	67.8%	3.1%	80.8%	2.0%	82.8%	268
17.8%	5.0%	6.9%	15.0%	1.5%	47.4%	6.4%	55.8%	20.0%	75.8%	ATCC20888
16.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	70.8%	9.4%	72.6%	2.0%	74.6%	2A
24.6%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49.4%	22.0%	53.4%	0.0%	53.4%	44A
17.4%	1.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	55.3%	23.3%	55.3%	4.6%	59.9%	14A
23.3%	1.3%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	58.1%	17.3%	1.3%	18.6%	41B
19.3%	0.0%	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%	66.6%	9.1%	67.8%	3.8%	71.6%	66A
18.6%	15.6%	8.3%	17.1%	1.1%	24.6%	14.8%	33.9%	32.7%	66.6%	11A
19.6%	5.1%	10.1%	27.2%	0.0%	27.5%	10.6%	37.5%	32.3%	69.8%	2X
15.7%	2.4%	14.0%	25.7%	0.0%	36.7%	5.4%	50.8%	28.1%	78.9%	33A
14.6%	1.5%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	66.0%	4.3%	79.5%	1.5%	81.0%	ATCC20892

PRIOR STRAINS

PER CENT OF TOTAL FATTY ACIDS										Strain
C16:0	C20:4w6	C20:5w3	C22:5w6	C22:5w3	C22:6w3	Other FA	Omega3	Omega6	Total	
15.7%	3.9%	3.7%	8.1%	0.0%	55.1%	13.5%	58.8%	12.0%	70.8%	ATCC34304
28.2%	1.6%	6.9%	11.4%	0.0%	17.8%	34.1%	24.7%	12.9%	37.6%	ATCC24473
15.2%	2.9%	7.7%	9.8%	0.6%	54.6%	9.2%	62.9%	12.7%	75.6%	ATCC28211
23.2%	10.7%	4.3%	12.6%	1.5%	20.6%	27.0%	26.4%	23.4%	50.0%	ATCC28209
13.2%	6.3%	6.9%	4.3%	0.0%	60.1%	9.1%	67.0%	10.6%	77.6%	ATCC29210

TABLE 3: COMPOSITION OF OMEGA 3 FATTY ACID FRACTION

EPA	DHA	Strain	EPA	DHA	Strain
			C20:5w3	C22:5w3	C22:6w3
44.0%	1.1%	21	19.8%	5.8%	74.4%
4.6%	0.9%	ATCC20889	20.1%	0.7%	79.2%
19.3%	0.7%	U40-2	27.8%	0.0%	72.2%
31.9%	0.0%	218	24.1%	9.1%	66.9%
87.9%	0.0%	BRBG1	30.3%	6.9%	62.8%
12.5%	6.1%	56A	25.3%	2.5%	72.2%
17.0%	3.7%	11A-1	19.9%	3.8%	76.3%
24.9%	4.3%	4A-1	5.0%	0.0%	95.0%
24.4%	8.4%	178	36.9%	2.6%	60.5%
12.2%	1.5%	ATCC20891	19.3%	0.0%	80.7%
25.1%	1.7%	S44	25.8%	4.4%	69.8%
25.2%	1.1%	U30	26.3%	5.0%	68.7%
16.2%	5.4%	59A	21.6%	6.7%	71.7%
11.5%	1.4%	U37-2	28.0%	0.0%	72.0%
14.0%	1.9%	S50W	28.7%	0.0%	71.3%
12.7%	1.3%	ATCC20891	16.2%	0.0%	83.8%
---	---	UX	6.3%	0.0%	93.7%
21.0%	2.9%	LWN9	19.7%	3.3%	77.0%
13.4%	1.0%	C32-2	25.2%	2.1%	72.6%
15.0%	4.3%	5A-1	17.1%	0.0%	82.9%
27.4%	5.4%	BRBG1	30.5%	3.6%	65.9%
17.0%	1.9%	U3	15.6%	1.2%	83.1%
20.5%	1.3%	55B			

TABLE 3: COMPOSITION OF OMEGA 3 FATTY ACID FRACTION

EPA	DPA	DHA	Strain	EPA	OPA	DHA	Strain
C20:5w3	C22:5w3	C22:6w3		C20:5w3	C22:5w3	C22:6w3	
26.8%	0.0%	73.2%	43B	26.6%	0.0%	73.4%	40A
5.2%	0.0%	94.8%	1A-1	23.4%	0.0%	76.6%	S50C
17.4%	1.2%	81.5%	U41-2	30.6%	2.9%	66.4%	59A
5.4%	0.0%	94.6%	56B	7.6%	0.0%	92.4%	S869
13.9%	1.3%	84.8%	46A	27.0%	0.0%	73.0%	21B
3.5%	0.0%	96.5%	15A-1	16.4%	0.0%	83.6%	2B
5.8%	2.4%	91.8%	13A	15.9%	0.0%	84.1%	1B
22.3%	0.0%	77.7%	37B	25.9%	0.0%	74.1%	55B
25.4%	0.0%	74.6%	43B	6.0%	0.0%	94.0%	3A
27.7%	1.9%	70.3%	17B	26.7%	0.0%	73.3%	9B
14.7%	0.0%	85.3%	27A	14.1%	0.0%	85.9%	U24
29.2%	0.0%	70.8%	46B	24.9%	2.2%	72.9%	U2B
28.0%	7.5%	64.5%	ATCC20890	26.4%	1.5%	72.1%	28B-1
0.9%	0.0%	99.1%	5A	24.8%	6.9%	68.3%	44B
27.3%	0.0%	72.7%	28B-2	36.4%	0.0%	63.6%	54B
16.9%	0.0%	83.1%	27B	1.8%	0.0%	98.2%	55A
34.3%	3.4%	62.3%	49B	7.1%	0.0%	92.9%	49A
9.7%	0.0%	90.3%	18B	25.6%	0.0%	74.4%	51A
26.1%	1.9%	71.9%	S49-2	21.5%	0.0%	78.5%	14A-1
29.9%	0.0%	70.1%	20B	18.4%	0.0%	81.6%	25B
30.1%	6.2%	63.7%	8B	28.1%	0.0%	71.9%	41A
15.6%	1.5%	82.9%	13B	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%	24A
15.2%	0.0%	84.8%	26A	32.3%	4.8%	63.0%	61A
25.9%	0.0%	74.1%	S42	91.6%	0.0%	8.4%	8R8G
16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	35B				
2.1%	0.0%	97.9%	42A				

TABLE 3:

COMPOSITION OF OMEGA 3 FATTY ACID FRACTION			
EPA C20:5w3	DPA C22:5w3	DHA C22:6w3	Strain
25.5%	0.0%	74.5%	17A
14.4%	0.0%	85.6%	60A
16.1%	0.0%	83.9%	26B
12.4%	2.7%	84.9%	ATCC20888
2.5%	0.0%	97.5%	2A
7.5%	0.0%	92.5%	44A
0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	14A
26.7%	0.0%	73.3%	41B
1.7%	0.0%	98.3%	66A
24.5%	3.1%	72.4%	11A
26.8%	0.0%	73.2%	2X
27.6%	0.0%	72.4%	33A
17.0%	0.0%	83.0%	ATCC20892
PRIOR STRAINS			
EPA C20:5w3	DPA C22:5w3	DHA C22:6w3	Strain
6.4%	0.0%	93.6%	ATCC34304
27.9%	0.0%	72.1%	ATCC24473
12.2%	1.0%	86.8%	ATCC28211
16.4%	5.6%	78.1%	ATCC28209
10.3%	0.0%	89.7%	ATCC28210

[0041] Fig. 1 illustrates the set of strains, isolated by the method in Example 1, that have more than 67% omega-3 fatty acids (as % of total fatty acids) and less than 10.6% omega-6 fatty acids (as % of total fatty acids). All of the previously known strains had less than 67% omega-3 fatty acids (as % of total fatty acids) and greater than 10.6% omega-6 (as % of total fatty acids).

[0042] Fig. 2 illustrates the set of strains, isolated by the method in Example 1, that have more than 67% omega-3 fatty acids (as % of total fatty acids) and greater than 7.5% C20:5n-3 (as % of total fatty acids). All of the previously known strains had less than 67% omega-3 fatty acids (as % of total fatty acids) and less than 7.8% C20:5n-3 (as % of total fatty acids).

Example 5. Enhanced Growth Rates of Strains Isolated by Method in Example 1 Compared to ATCC Strains (Previously Known Strains)

[0043] Cells of *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888), *Schizochytrium* sp. S8 (ATCC No. 20889), *Thraustochytrium* sp. S42, *Thraustochytrium* sp. U42-2, *Thraustochytrium* sp. S42 and U30, (all isolated by the method of Example 1) and *Thraustochytrium aureum* (ATCC. #28211) and *Schizochytrium aggregatum* (ATCC #28209) (previously known strains) were picked from solid F-1 medium and placed into 50ml of M-5 medium. The pH of the solution was adjusted to 7.0 and the solution was filter sterilized. After three days of growth on an orbital shaker (200 rpm, 27°C), 1-2ml of each culture was transferred to another flask of M-5 medium and placed on the shaker for 2 days. The cultures (1-2ml) were then transferred to another flask of M-5 medium and placed on the shaker for 1 day. This process ensured that all cultures were in the exponential phase of growth. These later cultures were then used to inoculate two 250ml flasks of M-5 medium for each strain. These flasks were then placed on shakers at 25°C and 30°C, and changes in their optical density were monitored on a Beckman DB-G spectrophotometer (660nm, 1cm path length). Optical density readings were taken at the following times: 0, 6, 10, 14, 17.25, 20.25 and 22.75 hours. Exponential growth rates (doublings/day) were then calculated from the optical density data by the method of Sorokin (1973). The results are presented in Table 4 and illustrated (normalized to the growth of strain U30 at 25°C) in Fig. 4. The data indicate that the strains isolated by the method in Example 1 have much higher growth rates than the previously known ATCC

strains at both 25°C and 30°C, even under the optimized phosphate levels essential for continuous growth. Strains of *Thraustochytriales* isolated from cold Antarctic waters have not been shown to grow at 30°C.

Table 4.

Exponential Growth Rate (doublings/day)		
Strain	25°C	30°C
S31*(ATCC No. 20888)	8.5	9.4
U40-2*	5.8	6.0
S8*(ATCC No. 20889)	7.1	8.8
S42*	6.6	8.3
U30*	5.5	7.3
28209**	4.6	5.0
28210**	3.5	4.5
28211**	4.2	5.7
34304**	2.7	3.7
24473**	4.6	5.3

* strain isolated by method in Example 1

** previously known ATCC strain

Example 6. Enhanced Production Characteristics (Growth and Lipid Induction) of Strains Isolated by Method in Example 1 Compared to ATCC Strains (Prior Art Strains)

[0044] Cells of *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888), *Schizochytrium* sp. S8 (ATCC No. 20889) (both isolated by the method of Example 1) and *Thraustochytrium aureum* (ATCC #28211) and *Schizochytrium aggregatum* (ATCC #28209) (prior art strains) were picked from solid F-1 medium and placed into 50ml of M-5 medium (see Example 3). The pH of the solution was adjusted to 7.0 and the solution was filter sterilized. After three days of growth on an orbital shaker (200 rpm, 27°C), 1-2ml of each culture was transferred to another flask of M-5 medium and placed on the shaker for 2 days. The ash-free dry weights for each of these cultures were then quickly determined and then 3.29mg of each culture was pipetted into two 250ml erlenmeyer flasks containing 50ml of M-5 medium. These flasks were placed on a rotary shaker (200 rpm, 27°C). After 24 hours 20ml portions of each culture were then centrifuged, the supernatants discarded, and the cells transferred to 250ml erlenmeyer flasks containing 50 ml of M-5 medium without any glutamate (N-source). The flasks were placed back on the shaker, and after another 12 hours they were sampled to determine ash-free dry weights and quantify fatty acid contents by the method of Lepage and Roy (1984). The results are illustrated (normalized to the yields of ATCC No. 28211, previously known strain) in Fig. 5. The results indicate that the strains isolated by the method of Example 1 produced 2-3 times as much ash-free dry weight in the same period of time, under a combination of exponential growth and nitrogen limitation (for lipid induction) as the prior art ATCC strains. In addition, higher yields of total fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids were obtained from strains of the present invention with strains S31 (ATCC No. 20888) producing 3-4 times as much omega-3 fatty acids as the prior art ATCC strains.

Example 7. Enhanced Lower Salinity Tolerance and Fatty Acid Production by Strains Isolated by Method in Example 1

[0045] Strains of 4 species of *Thraustochytrids*, *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888) and *Thraustochytrium* sp. U42-2 (ATCC No. 20891) (both isolated and screened by the method of Example 1), and *S. aggregatum* (ATCC 28209) and *T. aureum* (ATCC 28210) (obtained from the American Type Culture Collection) were picked from solid F-1 medium and incubated for 3-4 days at 27°C on a rotary shaker (200 rpm). A range of differing salinity medium was prepared by making the following dilutions of M medium salts (NaCl, 25g/l; MgSO₄·7H₂O, 5g/l; KCl, 1g/l; CaCl₂, 200mg/l: 1) 100% (w/v M medium salts; 2) 80% (v/v) M medium, 20% (v/v) distilled water; 3) 60% (v/v) M medium, 40% (v/v) distilled water; 4) 40% (v/v) M medium, 60% (v/v) distilled water; 5) 20% (v/v) M medium, 80% distilled water; 6) 15% (v/v) M medium, 85% (v/v) distilled water; 7) 10% (v/v) M medium, 90% (v/v) distilled water; 8) 7% (v/v) M medium, 93% (v/v) distilled water; 9) 3% (v/v) M medium, 97% (v/v) distilled water; 10) 1.5% (v/v) M medium, 98.5% (v/v) distilled water. The following nutrients were added to the treatments (per liter): glucose, 5g; glutamate, 5g; yeast ext., 1g; (NH₄)₂SO₄, 200 mg; NaHCO₃, 200 mg; PII metals, 5ml; A-vitamins solution, 1ml; and antibiotics solution, 2ml. Fifty ml of each of these treatments were inoculated with 1ml of the cells growing in the F-1 medium. These cultures were

placed on an orbital shaker (200 rpm) and maintained at 27°C for 48 hr. The cells were harvested by centrifugation and total fatty acids determined by gas chromatography. The results are illustrated in Fig. 6. *Thraustochytrium* sp. U42-2 (ATCC No. 20891) isolated by the method of Example 1 can yield almost twice the amount of fatty acids produced by *T. aureum* (ATCC 28211) and over 8 times the amount of fatty acids produced by *S. aggregatum* (ATCC 28209). Additionally, U42-2 appears to have a wider salinity tolerance at the upper end of the salinity range evaluated. *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888), also isolated by the method in Example 1, exhibited both a high fatty acid yield (2.5 to 10 times that of the previously known ATCC strains) and a much wider range of salinity tolerance than the ATCC strains. Additionally, *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888) grows best at very low salinities. This property provides a strong economic advantage when considering commercial production, both because of the corrosive effects of saline waters on metal reactors, and because of problems associated with the disposal of saline waters.

Example 8. Cultivation/Low Salinity

[0046] Fifty ml of M/10-5 culture media in a 250ml erlenmeyer flask was inoculated with a colony of *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888) picked from an agar slant. The M/10-5 media contains: 1000ml deionized water, 2.5g NaCl, 0.5g MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.1g KCl, 0.02g CaCl₂, 1.0g KH₂PO₄, 1.0g yeast extract, 5.0g glucose, 5.0g glutamic acids, 0.2g NaHCO₃, 5ml PII trace metals, 2ml vitamin mix, and 2ml antibiotic mix. The culture was incubated at 30°C on a rotary shaker (200 rpm). After 2 days the culture was at a moderate density and actively growing. 20ml of this actively growing culture was used to inoculate a 2 liter fermenter containing 1700ml of the same culture media except the concentration of the glucose and glutamate had been increased to 40g/l (M/10-40 media). The fermenter was maintained at 30°C, with aeration at 1 vol/vol/min, and mixing at 300 rpm. After 48 hr, the concentration of cells in the fermenter was 21.7g/l. The cells were harvested by centrifugation, lyophilized, and stored under N₂.

[0047] The total fatty acid content and omega-3 fatty acid content was determined by gas chromatography. The total fatty acid content of the final product was 39.0% ash-free dry weight. The omega-3 HUFA content (C20:5n-3, C22:5n-3 and C22:6n-3) of the microbial product was 25.6% of the total fatty acid content. The ash content of the sample was 7.0%.

Example 9. Diversity of Fatty Acid Content

[0048] Growth and gas chromatographic analysis of fatty acid production by various strains as described in Example 4 revealed differences in fatty acid diversity. Strains of the present invention synthesized fewer different fatty acids than previously available strains. Lower diversity of fatty acids is advantageous in fatty acid purification since there are fewer impurities to be separated. For food supplement purposes, fewer different fatty acids is advantageous because the likelihood of ingesting unwanted fatty acids is reduced. Table 5 shows the number of different HUFAs present, at concentrations greater than 1% by weight of total fatty acids for previously known strains, designated by ATCC number and various strains of the present invention.

Table 5.

Strain	No. of Different Fatty Acids at 1% or Greater % of Total Fatty Acids
34304**	8
28211**	8
24473**	10
28209**	13
28210**	8
S31*	5
S8*	6
79B*	6

* strain isolated by the method in Example 1

** previously known ATCC strain

Example 10. Recovery

[0049] Fifty ml of M5 culture media in a 250 ml erlenmeyer flask was inoculated with a colony of *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888) picked from an agar slant. The culture was incubated at 30°C on a rotary shaker (200 rpm). After 2 days the culture was at a moderate density and actively growing. 20ml of this actively growing culture was used to inoculate a 1 liter fermenter containing 1000ml of the same culture media except the concentration of the glucose

and glutamate had been increased to 40g/l (M20 media). The fermenter was maintained at 30°C and pH 7.4, with aeration at 1 vol/min, and mixing at 400 rpm. After 48 hr, the concentration of the cells in the fermenter was 18.5g/l. Aeration and mixing in the fermenter was turned off. Within 2-4 minutes, the cells flocculated and settled in the bottom 250 ml of the fermenter. This concentrated zone of cells had a cell concentration of 72g/l. This zone of cells can be siphoned from the fermenter, and: (1) transferred to another reactor for a period of nitrogen limitation (e.g., combining the highly concentrated production of several fermenters); or (2) harvested directly by centrifugation or filtration. By preconcentrating the cells in this manner, 60-80% less water has to be processed to recover the cells.

Example 11. Utilization of a Variety of Carbon and Nitrogen Sources

[0050] Fifty ml of M5 culture media in a 250ml erlenmeyer flask was inoculated with a colony of *Schizochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC No. 20888) or *Thraustochytrium* sp. U42-2 (ATCC No. 20891) picked from an agar slant. The M5 media was described in Example 3 except for the addition of 2ml vitamin mix, and 2ml antibiotic mix. The culture was incubated at 30°C on a rotary shaker (200 rpm). After 2 days the culture was at a moderate density and actively growing. This culture was used to inoculate flasks of M5 media with one of the following substituted for the glucose (at 5g/l): dextrin, sorbitol, fructose, lactose, maltose, sucrose, corn starch, wheat starch, potato starch, ground corn; or one of the following substituted for the glutamate (at 5g/l): gelysate, peptone, tryptone, casein, corn steep liquor, urea, nitrate, ammonium, whey, or corn gluten meal. The cultures were incubated for 48 hours on a rotary shaker (200 rpm, 27°C). The relative culture densities, representing growth on the different organic substrates, are illustrated in Tables 6-7.

Table 6.

Utilization of Nitrogen Sources		
N-Source		Strains
	<i>Thraustochytrium</i> sp. U42-2 ATCC No. 20891	<i>Schizochytrium</i> sp. S31 ATCC No. 20888
glutamate	+++	+++
gelysate	+++	+++
peptone	++	++
tryptone	++	++
casein	++	++
corn steep liquor	+++	++
urea	+	++
nitrate	++	+++
ammonium	+	+++
whey	+++	+++
corn gluten meal	+++	+++

+++ = high growth

++ = medium growth

+ = low growth

0 = no growth

Table 7.

Utilization of Organic Carbon Sources		
C-Source		Strains
	<i>Thraustochytrium</i> sp. U42-2 ATCC No. 20891	<i>Schizochytrium</i> sp. S31 ATCC No. 20888
glucose	+++	+++
dextrin	+++	+++
sorbitol	+	+
fructose	+	+++

+++ = high growth

++ = medium growth

+ = low growth

Table 7. (continued)

Utilization of Organic Carbon Sources		
C-Source	Strains	
	<i>Thraustochytrium</i> sp. U42-2 ATCC No. 20891	<i>Schizochytrium</i> sp. S31 ATCC No. 20888
lactose	+	+
maltose	+++	+
sucrose	+	+
corn starch	+++	+
wheat starch	+++	+
potato starch	+++	+
ground corn	+++	0

+++ = high growth
 ++ = medium growth
 + = low growth
 0 = no growth

Example 12. Feeding of *Thraustochytrid*-Based Feed Supplement to Brine Shrimp to Increase Their Omega-3 HUFA Content

[0051] Cellular biomass of *Thraustochytrium* sp. 12B (ATCC 20890) was produced in shake flasks in M-5 medium (see Example 3) at 25°C. Cellular biomass of *Thraustochytrium* sp. S31 (ATCC 20888) was produced in shake flasks in M/10-5 medium (see Example 8) at 27°C. The cells of each strain were harvested by centrifugation. The pellet was washed once with distilled water and recentrifuged to produce a 50% solids paste. The resulting paste was resuspended in sea water and then added to an adult brine shrimp culture as a feed supplement. The brine shrimp had previously been reared on agricultural waste products and as a result their omega-3 HUFA content was very low, only 1.3 - 2.3% of total fatty acids (wild-caught brine shrimp have an average omega-3 HUFA content of 6 - 8% total fatty acids). The brine shrimp (2 - 3/mL) were held in a 1 liter beaker filled with sea water and an airstone was utilized to aerate and mix the culture. After addition of the feed supplement, samples of the brine shrimp were periodically harvested, washed, and their fatty acid content determined by gas chromatography. The results are illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. When fed the *thraustochytrid*-based feed supplement as a finishing feed, the omega-3 content of the brine shrimp can be raised to that of wild-type brine shrimp within 5 hours if fed strain 12B or within 11 hours when fed strain S31. The omega-3 HUFA content of the brine shrimp can be greatly enhanced over that of the wild type if fed these feed supplements for up to 24 hours. Additionally, these feed supplements greatly increase the DHA content of the brine shrimp, which is generally only reported in trace levels in wild-caught brine shrimp.

Example 13. Use of Sodium Sulfate in Culture Medium

[0052] This example illustrates that omega-3 production and total fatty acid content is not harmed and can be the same or better when using sodium sulfate instead of sodium chloride as the sodium salt in a fermentation medium.

[0053] *Schizochytrium* ATCC No. 20888 was grown in medium, pH 7.0, containing 2.36 grams of sodium per liter of medium, 1.5-3.0 grams of a nitrogen source per liter of medium, and 3.0 grams of glucose per liter of medium. The cells were incubated at 28°C, at 200 rotations per minute, for 48 hours. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8.

Effect of Sodium Sulfate Compared With Sodium Chloride on Fatty Acid Content			
A) Na salt = sodium chloride; N source = sodium glutamate			
N source (g/L)	omega-3 (% dwt)	total fatty acid (% dwt)	biomass yield (g/L)
3.0	6.0	11.2	1.74
2.5	5.8	10.8	1.71
2.0	5.8	11.0	1.65
1.5	7.5	20.3	1.39

Table 8. (continued)

Effect of Sodium Sulfate Compared With Sodium Chloride on Fatty Acid Content			
A) Na salt = <u>sodium chloride</u> ; N source = sodium glutamate			
B) Na salt = <u>sodium chloride</u> ; N source = peptone			
N source (g/L)	omega-3 (% dwt)	total fatty acid (% dwt)	biomass yield (g/L)
3.0	7.9	21.9	1.34
2.5	9.4	27.4	1.21
2.0	6.7	28.9	1.18
1.5	11.1	42.1	1.16
C) Na salt = <u>sodium sulfate</u> ; N source = sodium glutamate			
N source (g/L)	omega-3 (% dwt)	total fatty acid (% dwt)	biomass yield (g/L)
3.0	9.3	31.9	1.34
2.5	10.1	38.6	1.35
2.0	10.1	41.4	1.30
1.5	9.5	43.6	1.26

[0054] As seen in Table 8, omega-3 and total fatty acid production when using sodium sulfate is comparable to or better than when using sodium chloride as a sodium salt.

Example 14. Production of *Schizochytrium* in Low Salinity Culture Medium

[0055] This Example illustrates the fermentation of *Schizochytrium* in a low salinity culture medium while maintaining high biomass yields and high omega-3 and fatty acid production.

[0056] *Schizochytrium* ATCC No. 20888 was grown in medium, containing 3.33g/l of peptone as a nitrogen source, 5.0g/l of glucose as a carbon source, with varying sodium concentrations. The cells were fermented at 30°C with an inoculum of about 40mg/L dwt for a period of 48 hours. The sodium was supplied as sodium chloride. The results of this run are shown in Table 9.

Table 9.

Production of <i>Schizochytrium</i> in Low Salinity Culture Medium					
Na conc. g/L	Cl conc. g/L	Biomass Yield g/L	Fatty acids X dwt	omega-3 X dwt	final glucose g/L
4.88	7.12	1.76±0.60	35.4±1.0	10.2±0.6	0.00
3.90	5.70	1.72±0.67	37.0±0.7	11.1±0.3	0.15
2.93	4.27	1.70±0.42	43.0±0.2	12.1±0.1	0.22
1.95	2.85	1.66±0.57	29.8±0.7	9.3±0.1	1.55
0.98	1.42	0.40±0.61	10.6±2.4	4.0±1.0	4.31

[0057] As can be seen from the results in Table 9, high biomass yields and production of omega-3 fatty acids and total fatty acids can be achieved at sodium concentrations of greater than about 1.0 g/l.

Example 15. Cultivation of *Schizochytrium* in Medium with Low Chloride Content

[0058] This Example illustrates the fermentation of microflora of the present invention at minimal chloride concentrations while achieving high biomass yields based on starting sugar concentration.

[0059] *Schizochytrium* ATCC No. 20888 was cultured in shake flasks at 200 rpm and 28°C in 50ml aliquots of the following medium. 1000ml deionized water; 1.2g Mg SO₄·7H₂O; 0.067g CaCO₃; 3.0g glucose; 3.0g monosodium glutamate; 0.2g KH₂PO₄; 0.4g yeast extract; 5.0ml PII metals, 1.0 vitamin mix; and 0.1g each of penicillin-G and streptomycin sulfate. The chloride concentration was varied by adding differing amounts of KCl to each treatment. The potassium

concentration in all of the treatments was held constant by additions of potassium citrate. Sodium concentration was either 2.37 g/l or 4.0 g/l through addition of sodium sulfate. The results of these fermentations are shown below in Table 10.

Table 10

Fermentation of <i>Schizochytrium</i> at Minimal Chloride Concentrations		
Chloride conc. (mg/L)	Na 2.37 g/L Biomass Yield (mg/L)	Na 4.0 g/L Biomass Yield (mg/L)
0.1	198 ± 21	158 ± 48
7.1	545 ± 120	394 ± 151
15.1	975 ± 21	758 ± 163
30.1	1140 ± 99	930 ± 64
59.1	1713 ± 18	1650 ± 14
119.1	1863 ± 53	1663 ± 46
238.1	1913 ± 11	1643 ± 39

[0060] As can be seen from the results shown in Table 10, high yields of biomass per sugar can be achieved at low chloride concentrations. For example, at a chloride concentration of greater than 59.1 mg/L, yields of greater than 50% are achieved.

Example 16. Variation of Sodium Sulfate Concentration at Low Chloride Concentrations

[0061] This Example illustrates the effect of varying sodium sulfate concentration in a fermentation at low chloride concentration.

[0062] *Schizochytrium* ATC 20888 was cultured in shake flasks at 200 rpm and 28°C in 50 ml aliquots of the following medium: 1000ml deionized water; 1.2g MgSO₄·7H₂O; 0.125g KCl; 0.067g CaCO₃; 3.0g glucose; 3.0g monosodium glutamate; 0.2g KH₂PO₄; 0.4g yeast extract; 5.0ml PII metals; 1.0ml vitamin mix; and 0.1g each of penicillin-G and streptomycin sulfate. The sodium sulfate concentration was varied in the treatments from 3.0g/l to 30.2g/l. The results of the fermentation runs are shown below in Table 11.

Table 11.

Variation of Sodium Sulfate Concentration at Low Chloride Content	
Sodium Sulfate (g/l)	Biomass yield (g/l)
3.0	0.78
6.0	1.13
9.1	1.72
12.1	1.88
15.1	1.89
22.7	1.91
30.2	1.63

[0063] The results shown in Table 11, illustrate that at a low chloride concentration of about 59 mg/l, high biomass yields from glucose of greater than 50% can be obtained by selection of an appropriate sodium sulfate concentration.

Claims

1. A process for growing *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, comprising growing said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, in a culture medium containing a non-chloride sodium salt and having less than 500 milligrams of chloride per liter of said culture medium.
2. The process of claim 1, comprising growing said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* and/or mixtures thereof, at a temperature from 5°C to 48°C and at a pH from pH5.0 to pH 11.0.

3. The process of claim 1, wherein said sodium salt is selected from sodium sulfate, soda ash, sodium oxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulfite and mixtures thereof.
- 5 4. The process of claim 3, wherein the concentration of said sodium sulfate, expressed as grams of sodium per liter of said culture medium, is greater than 1.0.
5. The process of claim 3, wherein the concentration of said sodium sulfate, expressed as grams of sodium per liter of said culture medium, is between 1.0 and 50.0.
- 10 6. The process of claim 3, wherein the concentration of said sodium sulfate, expressed as grams of sodium per liter of said culture medium, is between 2.0 and 25.0.
7. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, have all of the identifying characteristics of a biologically pure microorganism selected from ATCC Nos. 20888 and 20889, and mutant strains derived from a microorganism selected from ATCC Nos. 20888 and 20889, and having an omega-3 highly unsaturated fatty acid content of at least 0.5% dry weight
- 15 8. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, have a sterol content of at least 0.1% ash free dry weight.
- 20 9. The process of claim 8, wherein *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, have a cholesterol content of at least 15% of the total sterol content.
10. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, have a cell aggregate size less than 150 μ (150 microns) in diameter.
- 25 11. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, have a cell aggregate size less than 100 μ (100 microns) in diameter.
- 30 12. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, have a cell aggregate size less than 50 μ (50 microns) in diameter.
13. The process of any preceding claim, wherein said culture medium has a chloride concentration of less than 250 milligrams of chloride per litre of culture medium.
- 35 14. A microfloral biomass grown by the process of any one of claims 1 to 13, comprising *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof, wherein said *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof have a cell aggregate size less than 150 μ (150 microns).
- 40 15. A method of producing shrimp comprising feeding microflora grown by the process of any one of claims 1 to 13 selected from *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof to larval shrimp, said microflora having a cell aggregate size less than 150 μ (150 microns).
- 45 16. A food product comprising:
 - (a) a microflora grown by the process of any one of claims 1 to 13 selected from *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof; and
 - (b) a nutrient selected from flaxseed, rapeseed, soybean, avocado meal, and mixtures thereof.
- 50 17. The food product of claim 16, when said composition comprises between 5% and 95% by weight of said microflora.
18. The food product of either of claims 16 and 17, wherein said composition comprises between 5% and 95% by weight of said material selected from flaxseed, soybean, avocado meal, and mixtures thereof.
- 55 19. The food product of any one of claims 16 to 18, wherein said food product is an extruded product.
20. A method of aquaculture comprising feeding microflora grown by a process according to any one of claims 1 to 13 selected from *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium*, and/or mixtures thereof to organisms selected from larval

shrimp, brine shrimp, rotifers and mollusks, said microflora having a cell aggregate size less than 150 μ (150 microns).

5 Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Züchten von *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemischen davon, bei dem man *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemische davon in einem Kulturmedium züchtet, welches ein Natriumsalz, das nicht das Chlorid ist, enthält und weniger als 500 Milligramm Chlorid pro Liter des Kulturmediums aufweist.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, welches das Züchten von *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemischen davon bei einer Temperatur von 5°C bis 48°C und bei einem pH-Wert von pH 5,0 bis pH 11,0 umfaßt.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Natriumsalz unter Natriumsulfat, kalzinierter Soda, Natriumoxid, Natriumkarbonat, Natriumbikarbonat, Natriumsulfat und Gemischen davon ausgewählt ist.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Konzentration des Natriumsulfats, ausgedrückt in Gramm Natrium pro Liter des Kulturmediums, größer als 1,0 ist.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Konzentration des Natriumsulfats, ausgedrückt in Gramm Natrium pro Liter des Kulturmediums, zwischen 1,0 und 50,0 beträgt.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Konzentration des Natriumsulfats, ausgedrückt in Gramm Natrium pro Liter des Kulturmediums, zwischen 2,0 und 25,0 beträgt.
7. Verfahren nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche, wobei das *Thraustochytrium*, das *Schizochytrium* und/oder die Gemische davon sämtliche der identifizierenden Eigenschaften eines biologisch reinen Mikroorganismus aufweisen, der unter ATCC Nr. 20888 und 20889 und Mutantenstämmen, die von einem unter ATCC Nr. 20888 und 20889 ausgewählten Mikroorganismus abgeleitet sind, ausgewählt ist und einen Gehalt an hochgradig ungesättigter Omega-3-Fettsäure von wenigstens 0,5% Trockengewicht haben.
8. Verfahren nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche, wobei das *Thraustochytrium*, das *Schizochytrium* und/oder die Gemische davon einen Sterolgehalt von wenigstens 0,1% aschefreies Trockengewicht haben.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemische davon einen Cholesterolgehalt von wenigstens 15% des gesamten Sterolgehaltes aufweisen.
10. Verfahren nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche, wobei das *Thraustochytrium*, das *Schizochytrium* und/oder die Gemische davon eine Zellaggregatgröße von weniger als 150 μ m (150 Mikrometer) im Durchmesser aufweisen.
11. Verfahren nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche, wobei das *Thraustochytrium*, das *Schizochytrium* und/oder die Gemische davon eine Zellaggregatgröße von weniger 100 μ m (100 Mikrometer) im Durchmesser aufweisen.
12. Verfahren nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche, wobei das *Thraustochytrium*, das *Schizochytrium* und/oder die Gemische davon eine Zellaggregatgröße von weniger als 50 μ m (50 Mikrometer) im Durchmesser aufweisen.
13. Verfahren nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche, wobei das Kulturmedium eine Chloridkonzentration von weniger als 250 Milligramm Chlorid pro Liter Kulturmedium aufweist.
14. Mikroflorale Biomasse, gezüchtet nach dem Verfahren eines der Ansprüche 1 bis 13, welche *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemische davon enthält, wobei das *Thraustochytrium*, das *Schizochytrium* und/oder die Gemische davon eine Zellaggregatgröße von weniger als 150 μ m (150 Mikrometer) aufweisen.
15. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Shrimps, welches das Verfüttern von Mikroflora, die nach dem Verfahren eines der Ansprüche 1 bis 13 gezüchtet und unter *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemischen davon ausgewählt ist, an Shrimpslarven umfaßt, wobei die Mikroflora eine Zellaggregatgröße von weniger als 150 μ m (150 Mikro-

meter) aufweist.

16. Nahrungsmittelprodukt mit

- 5 (a) einer Mikroflora, die nach dem Verfahren eines der Ansprüche 1 bis 13 gezüchtet und unter *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemischen davon ausgewählt ist, und
 - (b) einem Nährstoff, der unter Flachssamen, Rapssamen, Sojabohnen, Avocadomehl und Gemischen davon ausgewählt ist.
- 10 17. Nahrungsmittelprodukt nach Anspruch 16, wobei die Zusammensetzung zwischen 5 und 95 Gew.-% der Mikroflora enthält.
- 15 18. Nahrungsmittelprodukt nach einem der Ansprüche 16 und 17, wobei die Zusammensetzung zwischen 5 und 95 Gew.-% des Materials enthält, welches unter Flachssamen, Sojabohne, Avocadomehl und Gemischen davon ausgewählt ist.
- 20 19. Nahrungsmittelprodukt nach einem der Ansprüche 16 bis 18, wobei das Nahrungsmittelprodukt ein extrudiertes Produkt ist.
- 25 20. Aquakulturverfahren, welches das Verfüttern von Mikroflora, die nach einem Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 13 gezüchtet und unter *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* und/oder Gemischen davon ausgewählt ist, an Organismen, die unter Shrimpslarven, Salzwassershrimps, Rotatorien und Mollusken ausgewählt sind, wobei die Mikroflora eine Zellaggregatgröße von weniger als 150 µm (150 Mikrometer) aufweist.

Revendications

- 30 1. Procédé pour cultiver *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges, comprenant la culture desdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges dans un milieu de culture contenant un sel de sodium ne consistant pas en un chlorure et comprenant moins de 500 milligrammes de chlorure par litre dudit milieu de culture.
- 35 2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, comprenant la culture desdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges à une température comprise dans l'intervalle de 5°C à 48°C à un pH compris dans la plage de 5,0 à 11,0.
- 40 3. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel le sel de sodium est choisi entre le sulfate de sodium, le carbonate de sodium anhydre, l'oxyde de sodium, le carbonate de sodium, le bicarbonate de sodium, le sulfate de sodium et leurs mélanges.
- 45 4. Procédé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel la concentration dudit sulfate de sodium, exprimée en grammes de sodium par litre dudit milieu de culture, est supérieure à 1,0.
- 50 5. Procédé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel la concentration dudit sulfate de sodium, exprimée en grammes de sodium par litre dudit milieu de culture, est comprise dans l'intervalle de 1,0 à 50,0.
- 55 6. Procédé suivant la revendication 3, dans lequel la concentration dudit sulfate de sodium, exprimée en grammes de sodium par litre dudit milieu de culture, est comprise dans l'intervalle de 2,0 à 25,0.
7. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ont tous les caractéristiques d'identification d'un micro-organisme biologiquement pur choisi entre les micro-organismes ATCC Nos 20888 et 20889, et des souches mutantes dérivées d'un micro-organisme choisi entre les micro-organismes ATCC Nos 20888 et 20889, et ayant une teneur en acides gras hautement insaturés oméga-3 d'au moins 0,5 % en poids sec.
8. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ont une teneur en stérols d'au moins 0,1 % en poids sec dépourvu de cendres.
9. Procédé suivant la revendication 8, dans lequel les *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ont

une teneur en cholestérol d'au moins 15 % de la teneur totale en stérols.

10. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ont une dimension d'agrégat cellulaire correspondant à un diamètre inférieur à 150 μm (150 micromètres).

11. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ont une dimension d'agrégat cellulaire correspondant à un diamètre inférieur à 100 μm (100 micromètres).

12. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ont une dimension d'agrégat cellulaire correspondant à un diamètre inférieur à 50 μm (50 micromètres).

13. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ledit milieu a une concentration en chlorure inférieure à 250 milligrammes de chlorure par litre de milieu de culture.

14. Biomasse de microflore cultivée par le procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, comprenant des *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges, dans laquelle lesdits *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ont une dimension d'agrégat cellulaire inférieure à 150 μm (150 micromètres).

15. Procédé d'élevage de crevettes, comprenant l'étape consistant à nourrir des larves de crevettes avec la microflore cultivée par le procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13 choisie entre des *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges, ladite microflore ayant une dimension d'agrégat cellulaire inférieure à 150 μm (150 micromètres).

16. Produit alimentaire comprenant :

- (a) une microflore cultivée par le procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, choisie entre des *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges ; et
- (b) une matière nutritive choisie entre les graines de lin, les graines de colza, le soja, la farine d'avocat et leurs mélanges.

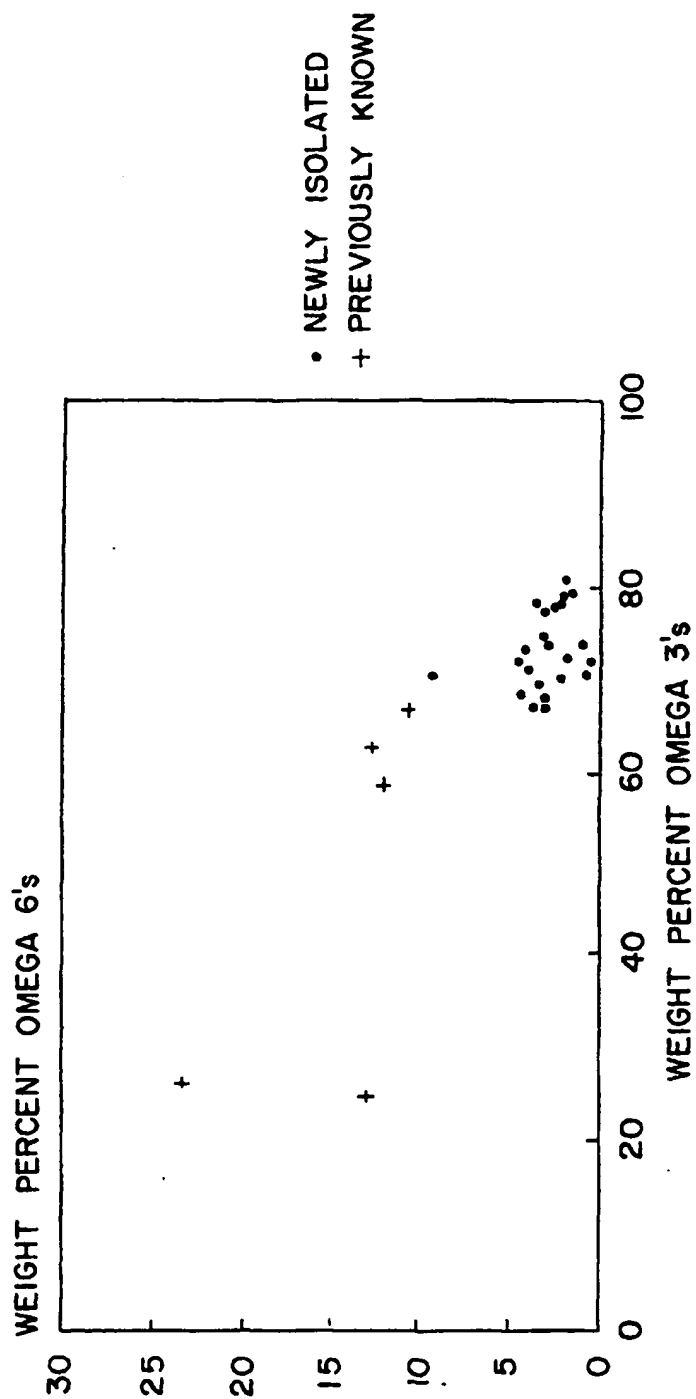
17. Produit alimentaire suivant la revendication 16, dans lequel ladite composition comprend 5 % à 95 % en poids de ladite microflore.

18. Produit alimentaire suivant l'une des revendications 16 et 17, dans lequel ladite composition comprend de 5 % à 95 % en poids de ladite matière choisie entre des graines de lin, le soja, la farine d'avocat et leurs mélanges.

19. Produit alimentaire suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 16 à 18, ledit produit alimentaire étant un produit extrudé.

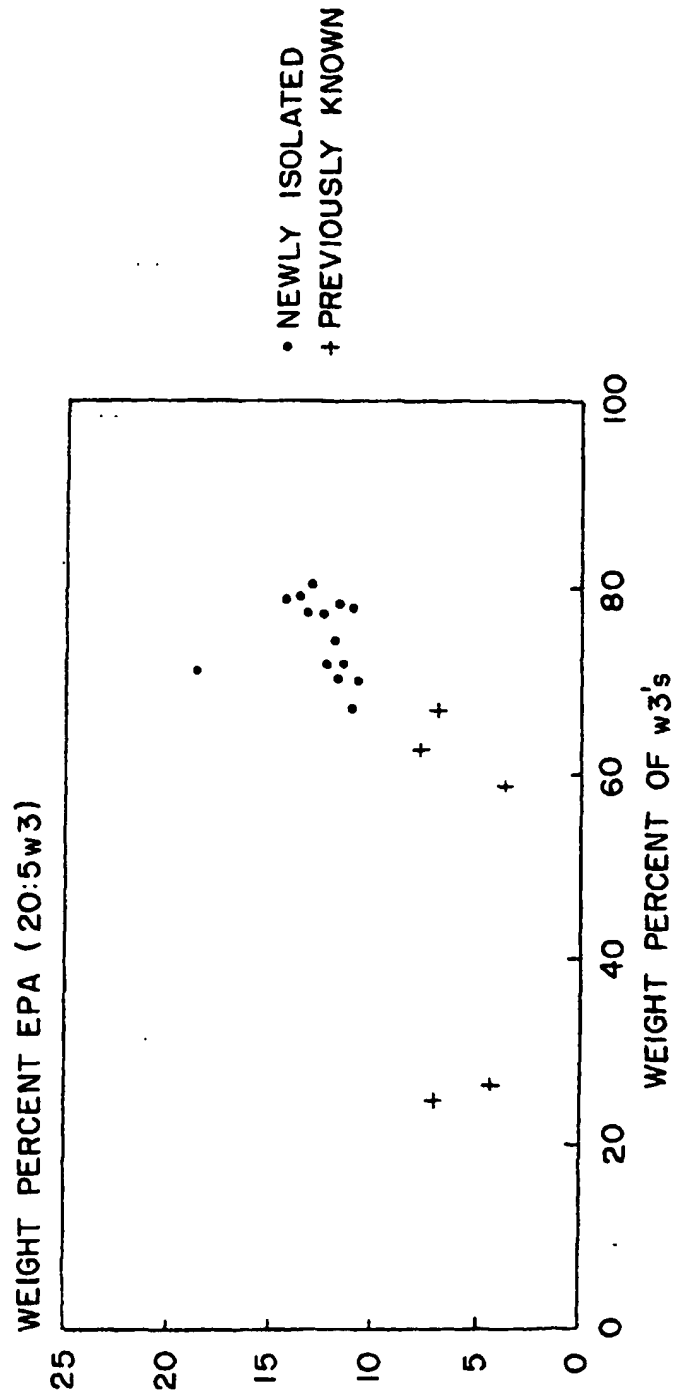
20. Procédé d'aquaculture, comprenant l'étape consistant à nourrir des organismes choisis entre des larves de crevettes, des *Artémia*, des rotifères et des mollusques avec la microflore cultivée par un procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13 choisie entre des *Thraustochytrium*, *Schizochytrium* et/ou leurs mélanges, ladite microflore ayant une dimension d'agrégat cellulaire inférieure à 150 μm (150 micromètres).

FIG. 1



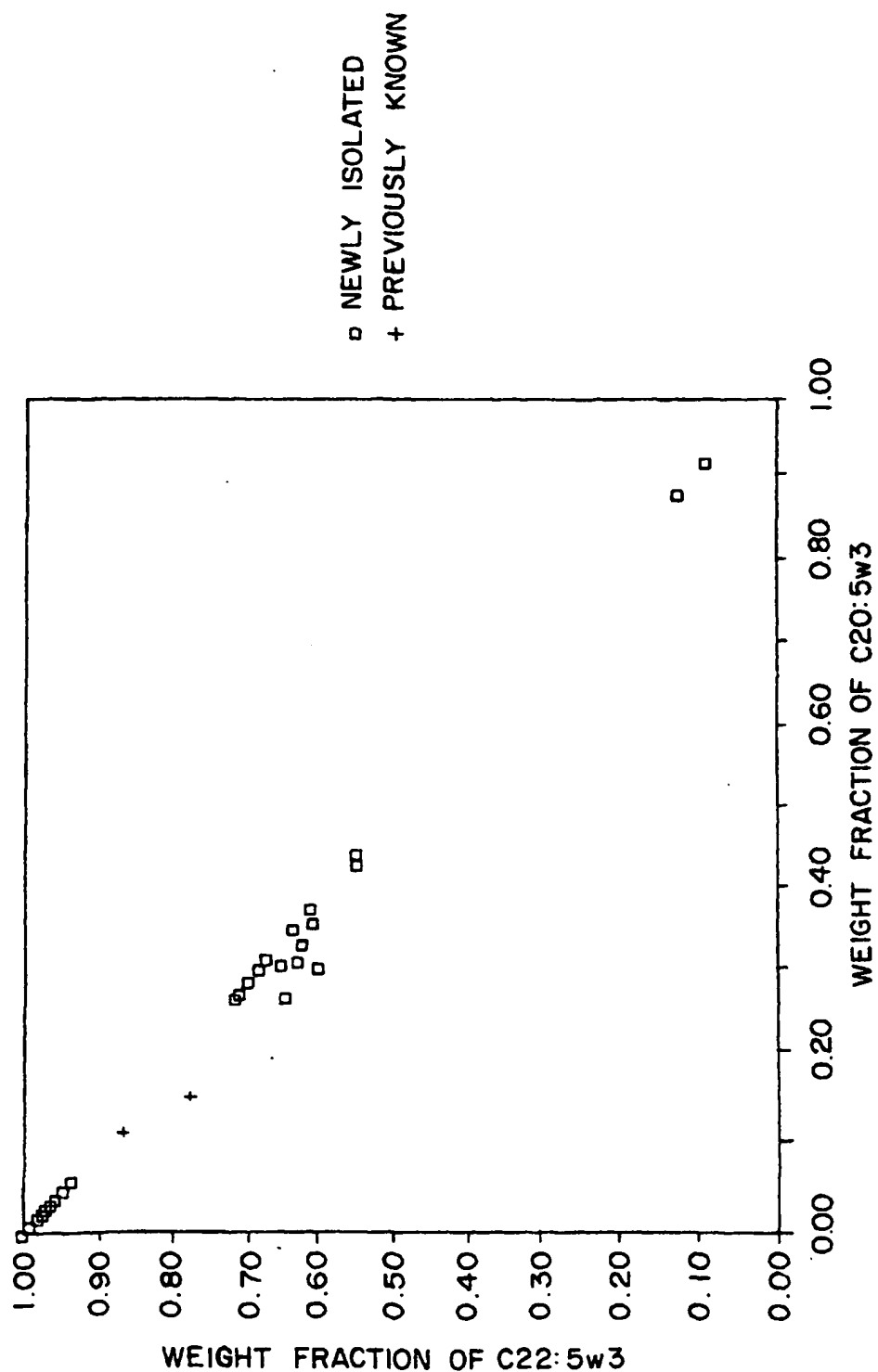
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FIG. 2



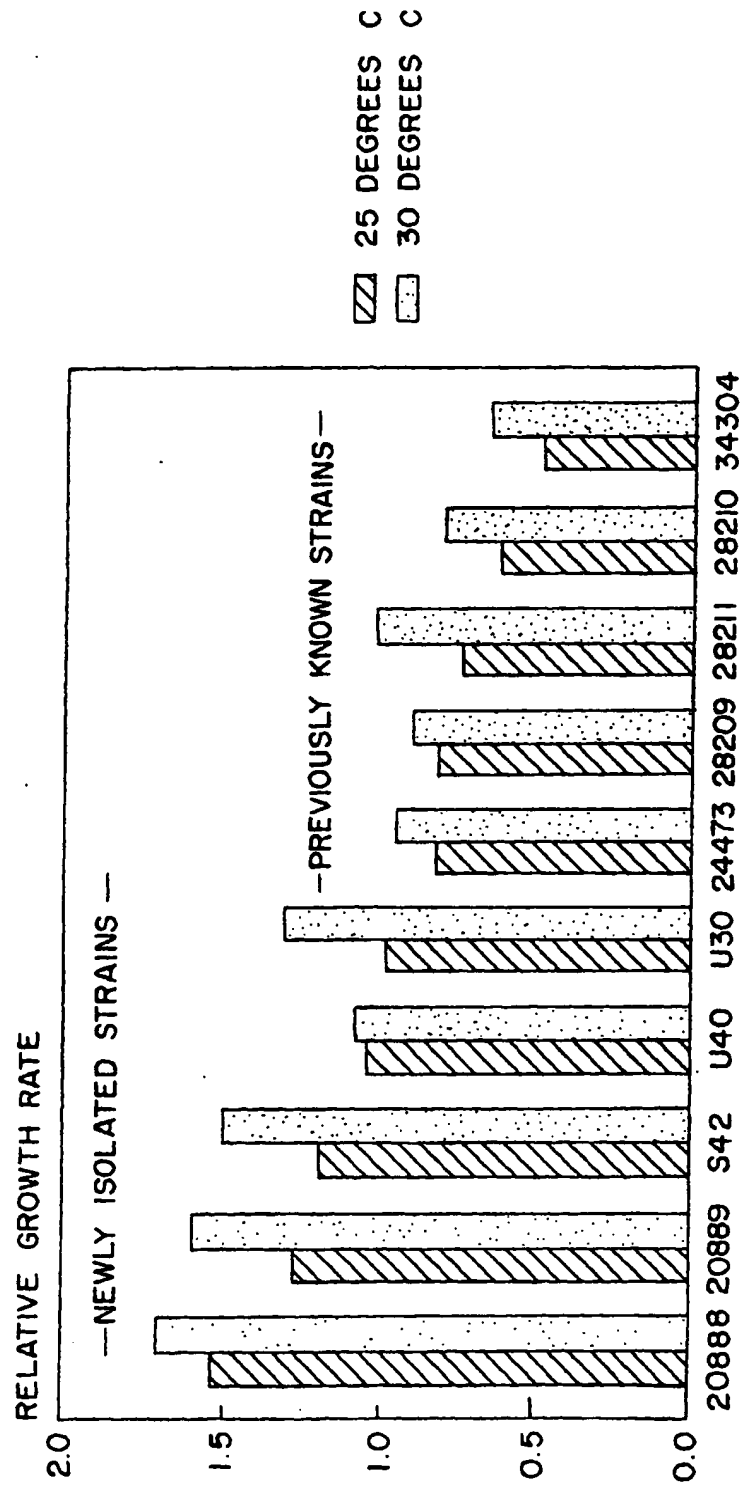
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FIG. 3



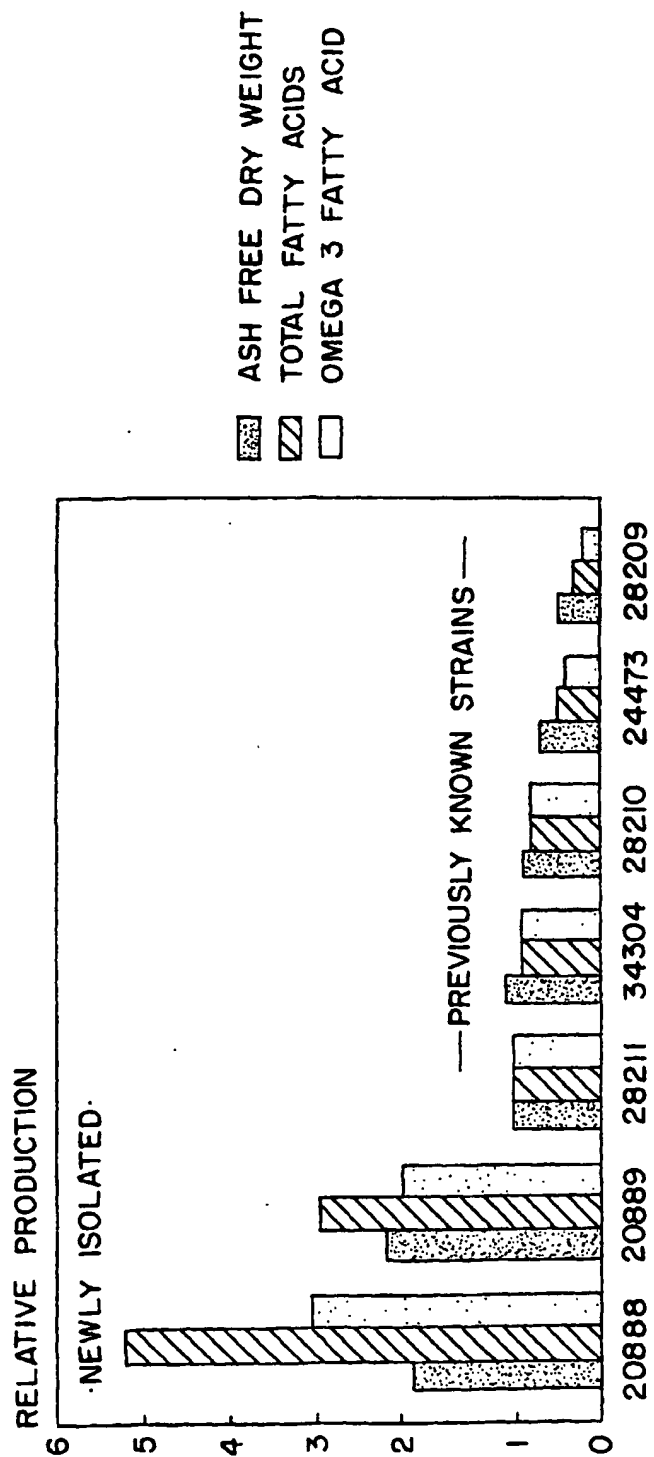
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FIG. 4



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FIG. 5



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FIG. 6

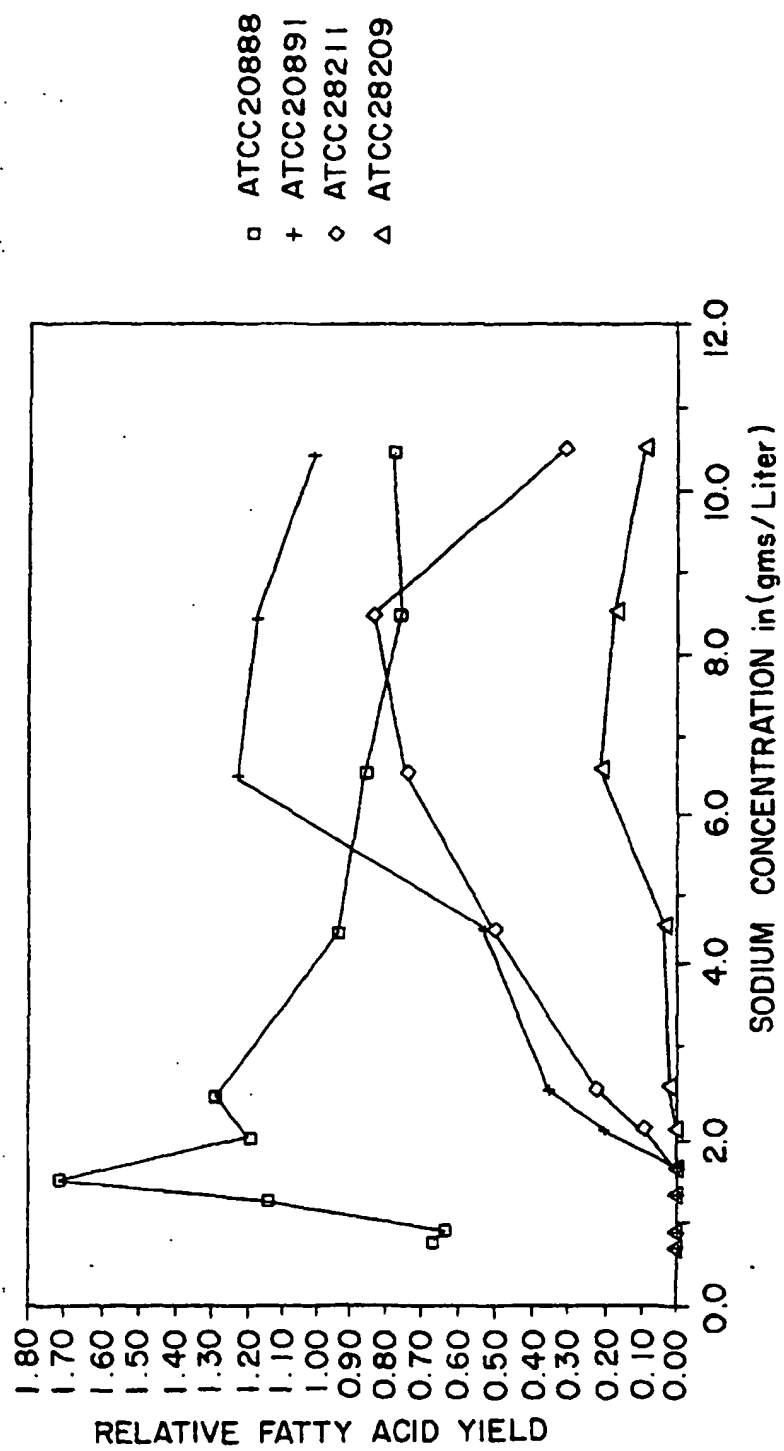


FIG. 7

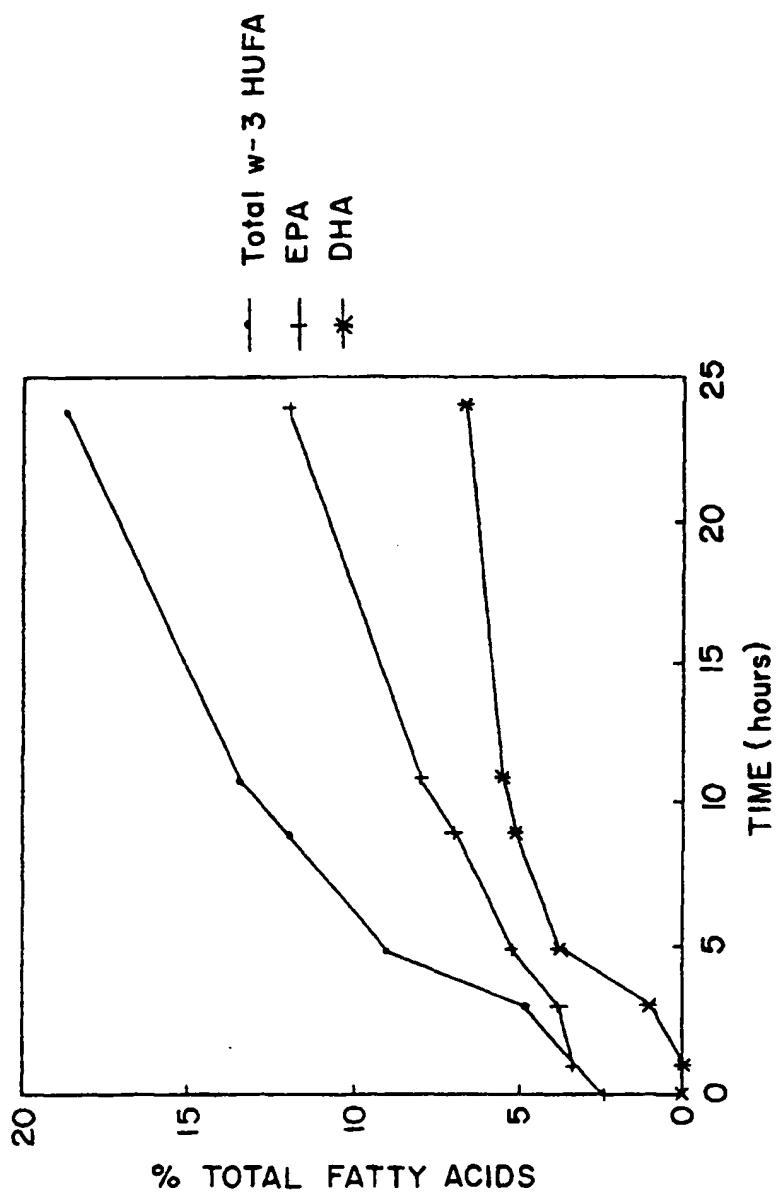


FIG. 8

